

THE INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS:
Sun. Temp. 21-16 (70-61). Tomorrow 22-16
Variable. Yesterday's temp. 24-15 (75-59).
LONDON: Variable. Temp. 21-15 (70-59).
Tues. Temp. 20-15 (68-59). Yesterday's
temp. 23-16 (73-61). CHANNING: Moderate.
Variable. Temp. 20-15 (68-59). NEW
York: Cloudy. Temp. 20-15 (68-59). Yesterday's
temp. 20-15 (68-59).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMIC PAGE

28,480

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1974

Established 1887

NIXON QUILTS

'In Interest of Nation'

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—President Nixon announced his resignation tonight "in the interests of the nation."

In a dramatic televised speech, he called upon the American people to unite in support of his successor, Gerald Ford, who will be sworn in at noon tomorrow as the nation's 38th President.

"America needs a fulltime President and a fulltime Congress, particularly at this time, with the problems we face at home and abroad," Mr. Nixon said.

He said he had concluded that, if he remained in office, both he and the Congress would be preoccupied with the "constitutional process" set off by the impeachment moves stemming from Watergate.

"To continue to fight during the months ahead for my vindication," he said, "would almost totally absorb my full time and attention, when the focus must be on the great issues of peace or war abroad and inflation at home."

The President said, "I have never been a quitter. To leave office before my term is completed is abhorrent to every instinct in my body."

But he declared that the overriding needs of an effective government required a President that had the full confidence of the nation and Congress.

And, therefore, he said, "I shall resign effective at noon tomorrow. Vice-President Ford will be sworn in as President at that hour, in this office."

Mr. Nixon said, "The leadership of this nation will be in good hands."

"In passing this office to the Vice-President, I do so with a profound sense of the weight that will pass to his shoulders. As he assumes that responsibility, he will deserve the help and support of all of us."

"The first essential is to begin healing the wounds of this nation, but the bitterness and divisions of the past behind us."

Mr. Nixon, his face grim, said that he was stepping aside in the national interest. His base of support in Congress, he said, had eroded to the point where he would not have backing for the crucial decisions that confront the President.

In that situation, he said, the constitutional process that would have been served by impeachment has been fulfilled, and there is no longer a need to prolong the struggle.

Mr. Nixon said he would have preferred to fight to the end for the job he won in a historic landslide nearly two years ago.

He said that the Watergate scandals prevent him from fulfilling that role, and divert Congress from other vital business.

Mr. Nixon disclosed that he would "have preferred to have carried to the finish despite the personal agony and my family's unanimous urging me to do so."

He admitted that he had "made mistakes" and "committed wrongs." His voice sometimes broke, especially when he said: "I leave without bitterness against those who opposed me."

"To have served in this office is to have felt a very personal sense of kinship with each and every American," he said. "In leaving it, I do so with this prayer: may God's grace be with you in all the days ahead."

With that, he ended his solemn address. The formal closing that had concluded his 36 prior speeches from the White House—the "Thank you, and good night"—was omitted. There was, instead, silence, as Mr. Nixon ended almost three decades in public life as congressman, senator, Vice-

President, and 37th President of the United States.

It was the first time in the 185-year chain of presidents that a chief executive resigned his office. And it was the first time that the office would be filled under the presidential succession decreed by the 25th Amendment, ratified in 1967.

With Mr. Ford's choice of a new vice-president to come, the country will have at its helm two men not selected in a nationwide vote.

Following Mr. Nixon's speech, Vice-President Ford said that Mr. Nixon's resignation was "one of the most difficult" and "saddest incidents" he had ever witnessed.

Mr. Ford said, "I think the Pres-

ident of the U.S. has made one of the most personal sacrifices for the country and one of the finest personal decisions for all of us in America by his decision" to resign.

He said the foreign policy initiated by the Nixon administration "that has achieved peace and built the blocks for future peace will be continued." "I am glad," he added, "to announce that Mr. Kissinger will continue as secretary of state and work with me for peace."

Mr. Nixon said in his 18-minute speech that he hoped to leave as his legacy to the nation a bequest of peace for generations to come.

"When I first took the oath of

office, I made this sacred commitment—to conserve my office, my energies and all the wisdom I can summon to the cause of peace among nations.

"I have done my very best to be true to that pledge.

"As a result of these efforts, I am confident the world is a safer place not only for the people of America but for the people of all nations and... all children have a better chance of living in peace rather than dying in war."

The President said that the United States must continue to expand the new détente with the Soviets so that the two nations live together "in cooperation rather than confrontation."

He said: "Around the world, millions live in poverty and starvation. We must keep as our goal expanding production for peace so that people everywhere can at last look forward in their children's time to having the necessities for a decent life."

The President told Mr. Ford in a 70-minute meeting this morning that he was stepping down. Mr. Nixon met with congressional leaders in advance of his speech tonight.

Yesterday, Republican Senate leaders who met with Mr. Nixon, and gave him a "very gloomy" picture of his chances to escape impeachment and conviction, and later they were convinced that his decision will be made "in the best interests" of the nation.

After Mr. Nixon announced his resignation, and before he concluded his speech, the Soviet news agency Tass carried the following dispatch from Washington:

"Addressing the nation on radio and television on Thursday, U.S. President Richard Nixon announced his resignation. Under the Constitution of the United States, Vice-President Gerald Ford will take over as President."

Mr. Nixon and his family are expected to go to their San Clemente, Calif., home tomorrow after the resignation takes effect. A White House spokesman said, "The President and Mrs. Nixon would be accompanied on the flight by daughters Tricia and Julie and their husbands, Edward Cox and David Eisenhower, he said. The Nixons will use a government aircraft from the fleet based at nearby Andrews Air Force Base, Md."

Vice-President Ford, who had canceled a scheduled political trip to the Western United States, called Mr. Kissinger after his meeting with the President. Later, he received a briefing from the secretary on foreign policy problems during a conference in the Vice-President's office.

Mr. Ford was reported to have told senior staff aides that he would insure a "smooth and orderly transition" from the Nixon to the Ford administration.

Mr. Kissinger met today with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



\$2 Billion in Soviet Arms

Israel Cites Syria Buildup

By Terence Smith

RUSALEM, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Israel has received more than \$2 billion in new and sophisticated arms from the Soviet Union in the last 10 months and now is able to launch a full-scale attack against Israel, independently of Egypt, in the opinion of top Israeli leaders.

The new Syrian capacity, in Israeli view, has caused a significant shift in the military

and political balance of power in the region.

Syria is now seen here as a catalyst that remains fundamentally hostile to Israel and is capable of setting off a new round of Middle Eastern fighting that ultimately would draw in other Arab nations, such as Iraq, Egypt and possibly Jordan.

The heavy rearmament of Syria—especially the modernization of the Syrian Air Force with two squadrons of advanced MIG-23s—

is seen here as the keystone of a deliberate Soviet policy decision to solidify its position in the Arab world and develop an alternative base of influence outside of Egypt.

Rabes Concern

That view of the new strategic realities surrounding Israel has raised genuine concern among the top leadership here about the possibility of a new war within the next six months to a year. It has prompted a series of public warnings to this effect during the last 10 days by Premier Yitzhak Rabin, Defense Minister Shimon Peres and Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, the chief of staff.

The most recent of these statements came Tuesday, when Mr. Peres asserted in a speech in the parliament that Syria is bent upon a new war with Israel.

"The stepped-up arms supplies, the accelerated training of their troops, the constant threats, the stated deadlines—all these have led us to express publicly what is apparent in fact: that Syria has indeed harpooned her horses of war," he said.

Describing the results of the Soviet arms lift, Mr. Peres said that Syria's air force was now 25 percent stronger than it was on the eve of the October, 1973 war, and its surface-to-air missile system about 20 percent larger.

New Missiles Cited

"The Soviet Union has increased Syria's arsenal of heavy guns including long-range, 180-mm. pieces, and supplied her with Scud ground-to-ground missiles," he said. The Scud, a heavy, Soviet-manufactured missile with a range of up to 200 miles, is capable of reaching Israel's main population centers.

Mr. Peres conceded in his speech that the recent public statements about the Syrian buildup by Israeli leaders were designed not only to inform the Israeli people but also to make the Arabs think twice about

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)



Gerald Ford waving to crowd of well-wishers on his way to an appointment in Washington.

Ford Vows a 'Smooth Transition'

By David S. Broder and Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Vice-President Ford, 61, convened a meeting of his senior aides and promised them a "smooth and orderly transition" to a new administration, sources close to the Vice-President said today.

This afternoon, as part of the transition process already under way, Mr. Ford received a brief-

ing from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on American foreign policy and its problems.

A statement issued by Mr. Ford's staff after his hour-and-40-minute meeting with Mr. Kissinger said: "They reviewed the world situation and discussed the foreign policy of the United States as it has been administered in the past five years. After the meeting, the Vice-President noted he has enjoyed working with Secretary Kissinger and has

supported the foreign policy carried out by the secretary of state."

"He said he believes the policy is in the best interests of the United States."

Mr. Ford's swearing-in is to take place in the White House's East Room. Informed sources said that the new President will address the nation tomorrow evening and is expected to call for unity after the months of bitterness and divisiveness that have

characterized the fallout from the Watergate scandal.

A high White House aide said that President Nixon called Mr. Ford to the Oval Office in the White House this morning and, in a 70-minute private session, told the Vice-President of his plans to quit the country's highest office.

Mr. Ford had looked grim and

• Gerald Ford: a solid man, but no aura of charisma. Profile on Page 4.

Crowds Gather Outside White House

Relief and a Somber Air in Capital

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—As the time of President Nixon's resignation neared, crowds gathered outside the White House fence, their generally somber mood contrasting with an almost giddy sense of relief in Congress that the long ordeal was almost over.

Though there was little public comment before the President's official announcement, Congress-

men said privately that the expected resignation was the best thing for the nation and the Republican party.

In both houses of Congress, resolutions were introduced that Mr. Nixon be granted immunity from criminal prosecution.

On the streets in the nation's capital, tourists and residents expressed relief that the trauma was almost over and resignation to the inevitable.

Tours in the White House went on as usual with loudspeakers giving the tape recorded messages of earlier days.

"The President and Mrs. Nixon are delighted to have you visit this country's most historic home. And remember, even passing through you become a part of its history. That's the real excitement of visiting the White House."

"I guess it's the proximity of it," said a young Virginia man. "I probably know less about what's going on than I am listening to the radio but this is the place where I feel I ought to be."

A honeymooning couple from

the White House unsmiling. "I just kept thinking, as we went from room to room, that he's right here, in this same house, and this might be his last day in office," the husband said.

Outside the White House, there were both pro and anti-Nixon pickets. One handed out bumper stickers that said "Forgive Nixon." He saved the country from disaster and the world from World War III. Another group carried "Impeach Nixon" signs.

The immunity moves ran into immediate opposition from Senate Democratic leaders and a total lack of enthusiasm from House Minority Leader John Rhodes.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., who, nine months ago, became the first Senate Republican to call for Mr. Nixon's resignation, urged that it be made the sense of the House and Senate that the President be spared from prosecution by any federal officer.

The resolution would have no force of law and Sen. Brooke emphasized that passage would be predicated on Mr. Nixon's public admission of guilt.

In the House, Rep. John Bu-

refused to answer newsmen's questions as he went to the White House from Blair House, across the street. At Blair House he had presented posthumous Medals of Honor to survivors of Vietnam war heroes.

The meeting with Mr. Nixon caused Mr. Ford to change his plans suddenly.

The Vice-President had intended to depart at noon today for an extended political tour in the Western states, including a stop in Hawaii. But he postponed it until 4 p.m.; then, after his meeting with Mr. Nixon, he put it off indefinitely.

An associate of Mr. Ford acknowledged that the Vice-President and his staff had been drawing up contingency plans for an orderly transition to a Ford administration.

The associate said the planning began Monday night after President Nixon made his damaging public admission that he had tried to suppress the FBI investigation of the Watergate burglary six days after the break-in occurred in June, 1972.

In an interview with The New York Times published today, Mr. Ford said that he was prepared to take over the presidency if necessary.

He became Vice-President on Dec. 6 of last year after Spiro Agnew resigned the office in disgrace over his alleged acceptance (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Pat Nixon's Wish: 'Stay and Fight'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Pat Nixon and her two daughters wanted the President to fight to stay in office and argued strongly against resignation, an aide said today.

"They just aren't looking at it realistically," the aide said. Among the three Nixon women, Julie Eisenhower is especially vehement on the subject and wanted her father to stay and fight even through a Senate trial. "Julie, especially, is in there 1,000 per cent," the aide said.

The Nixon family gathered together yesterday when reports flooded Washington that Mr. Nixon's resignation was near. His son-in-law, Edward Cox, arrived from New York.

The three women have always argued that Nixon should not resign because it would be an admission of wrongdoing and that he had done nothing wrong.

Watergate—the Climax of a U.S. Tragedy in Three Acts

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—It was a tragedy in three acts. In 1972, Richard M. Nixon—a man who had often failed, who had been derided by the fashionable and the intellectual, who had made and remade himself into a winner—arrived at the pinnacle of his career. In 1973, he found himself besieged by his enemies, forced onto the defensive. And in 1974, he fell from power, humiliated as no predecessor had been.

Almost forgotten by the time Mr. Nixon stepped down were his days of glory only two years ago, when he began dismantling the cold war that dominated American politics for a quarter-century, with his dramatic journey to Peking and Moscow and the signing of the first limitation on the deadly nuclear arms race. Almost forgotten were his successes in ending American involvement in the bitterly divisive Vietnam war and in halting the draft.

Gone was the sweeping mandate Mr. Nixon had won from the American electorate in November, 1972, when he carried 49 states—all but Massachusetts plus the District of Columbia—with the help of what he liked to call the "silent majority"—the middle-class Americans of the suburbs and small towns and farms. Gone were the dreams of a historic realignment that would make the Republicans the majority party by stripping blue-collar workers and Southerners from Franklin D. Roosevelt's coalition.

Confidence Lost

By the end, Mr. Nixon had lost the confidence of the populace that had voted overwhelmingly to give him a second term, his "approval rating" in the polls plunging from well over 65 per cent in 1972 to 25 per cent recently. He had lost the confidence of newspapers that had always supported him, of the professional politicians who had always considered him one of their own, and he had lost even some of his old friends.

Leaders Failed, Nixon Said Six Years Ago

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—President Nixon's televised address to the nation today came on the sixth anniversary of the day he accepted the Republican party's nomination for his first term in the White House.

In his acceptance speech the night of Aug. 8, 1968, at the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach, Mr. Nixon said, "A new dawn for America, a new dawn for peace and freedom in the world."

He also said, "America is in trouble today, not because her people have failed but because her leaders have failed."

He had been brought low by the Watergate scandal and a whole galaxy of ancillary horrors—by the participation of his oldest associates in them, by his own protracted efforts to explain them away and, finally, by his public admission that he had been an early participant in efforts to conceal the facts of Watergate. But even before this damaging admission, most of the American public had concluded that he was not the kind of man they wanted to lead them, and he was left increasingly alone in the White House, a leader who had squandered his trust.

Scarcely had Mr. Nixon taken the oath of office for his second term when the Watergate scandal, at most a minor irritant in June, 1972, blew apart his carefully crafted world. One revelation piled on another. The White House responses swung erratically from defense of the President's aides to their resignations.

Each time, the explanations and speeches were advertised as the final word; each time, they raised more questions than they answered. Ultimately, when it seemed that he might be ejected from office through impeachment and conviction, when it seemed that he might drag down the Republic with him, he acted to end the agony.

The demands for his resignation had swelled in recent days with a series of setbacks for the President's case. On July 24, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled, 8 to 0, that he could not withhold 64 tapes of White House conversations from the special Watergate prosecutor. On the same day, the House Judiciary Committee began the debate that generated three articles of impeachment against Mr. Nixon, charging him with obstruction of justice, abuse of power and the withholding of evidence.

But the final blow to the President's support was administered by Mr. Nixon himself. Aware that damaging tapes would ultimately be made public, the President publicly admitted that he had ordered a halt to the investigation of the Watergate break-in only six days after it occurred, and had kept evidence of his action from his lawyers and the Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry. With these acknowledgments, virtually all support for Mr. Nixon on Capitol Hill vanished.

The Man's Nature

Mr. Nixon's downfall grew out of the nature of the man. Secretive, suspicious, a compulsive loner, he surrounded himself with men of similar bent.

He fostered what John Dean 3d, once his White House counsel, later termed "a climate of excessive concern over the political impact of demonstrations, excessive concern over leaks and an insatiable appetite for political intelligence, all coupled with a do-it-yourself White House staff, regardless of law." That led to Watergate and other excesses, and to a frenzied effort to hide the truth about them.

Some of the seeds were sown even before 1972. On the night of Sept. 3, 1971, a team of bur-



So Proudly We Hail.

glers led by Howard Hunt Jr., a former CIA operative, broke into the office of the psychiatrist who had treated Daniel Ellsberg, the man who turned over the Pentagon papers to the press. Hunt was on the White House payroll, part of an organization known as the "plumbers" because their job was to stop leaks of information.

But it was in 1972 that most of the damage was done. Corporations such as American Airlines, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, Goodyear Tire and Rubber and Gulf Oil were persuaded to make illegal campaign contributions.

A political espionage and dirty tricks operation was set in motion under a young California lawyer named Donald Segretti. And, on June 17, a team of burglars led by James McCord, also a veteran clandestine agent, broke into the Democratic National Committee's headquarters to plant listening devices. They were caught—and at that moment, there began a momentous struggle to find out precisely what had been going on in Richard Nixon's White House.

Early Success

At first, the effort to limit the damage—to conceal the ties of the malefactors to the White House inner circle—seemed to be succeeding. All during the campaign, as the Democrats struggled to make Watergate an issue that could be used against Mr. Nixon, attention remained focused on the seven men who had been indicted in the break-in. Nothing about the burglary of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office surfaced, and there were only the vaguest hints about illegal fund-raising.

The White House clung to its assertions that no members of the staff had been involved, and the election returns seemed to suggest that the repeated denials were believed.

The American public appeared to be accepting the comment of

Ronald Ziegler, the President's press secretary, who called the Watergate break-in a "third-rate burglary." All the while, some of the President's closest associates were arranging for payoffs to the seven original defendants in order to buy their silence.

That things began to come apart early in 1973 was due principally to the relentless digging of a few newspaper reporters, the tough tactics of Judge John Sirica, who never really believed what he heard in the trial of the original seven, and the decision to talk by a few members of the conspiracy, notably Jeb Stuart Magruder and Hugh Sloan Jr., of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

Too many people knew too much to preserve the cover-up after that. And as the cover-up began to unravel, other accusations were hurled at the President, many of them unrelated to Watergate itself, but all contributing to a picture of a man who had improperly used his office.

Trial by Opinion

In the newspapers, in the nationally televised deliberations of the Senate Watergate committee and elsewhere, Mr. Nixon underwent a kind of trial by public opinion. The year brought him little solace; and he must have sensed that with each day, his situation became more and more difficult. Again and again he was forced to retreat. Even a harsh-boned listing of the episodes suggests their cumulative force:

• The fall of Patrick Byrne 3d—Mr. Gray was the President's choice to replace the late J. Edgar Hoover as director of the FBI. It developed at his confirmation hearings and later that he had turned over the "raw" FBI files on the Watergate investigation to Dean. He had destroyed possible evidence in the

case by burning it, with his Christmas trash. A beaten man, he confessed: "I had a responsibility, I believe, not to permit myself to be deceived, and I failed in that responsibility." In doing so, he crippled morale at the agency and called into question Mr. Nixon's judgment in choosing him in the first place.

• The Ellsberg case—On April 27, Judge Matthew Byrne Jr. of U.S. District Court in Los Angeles made public the psychiatrist's office burglary, throwing the trial of Mr. Ellsberg into disarray. The government had hesitated to inform him of the "plumbers" unit's operation. Later, the judge disclosed that he had been approached by John Ehrlichman, the President's top aide for domestic affairs, and offered the directorship of the FBI. Still later it came to appear that the Watergate cover-up had been plotted to prevent word of the Ellsberg burglary from leaking

out. Again, the impression created was one of crudeness, insensitivity, irresponsibility, perhaps even illegality, in the highest councils of government.

• Other operations against the President's foes—The White House, it was discovered, maintained lists of enemies, including such varied figures as Joe Namath, the New York Jets quarterback, and Joseph P. Kamp, the columnist. It also placed taps on the telephones of reporters and suspect members of the White House staff, especially those who worked with Henry Kissinger on national security affairs.

• The ITT case—It was alleged that the big conglomerate had pledged \$400,000 to help defray the costs of the 1972 Republican National Convention, then scheduled to be held in San Diego—in return for settlement of an anti-trust suit.

Other Allegations

There were other allegations that the quid pro quo was standard operating procedure in the Nixon White House, including the "sale" of ambassadorships; a suspicious campaign contribution from Robert Vesco, the fugitive financier, and contributions from political action funds maintained by milk producers that were purportedly linked to a decision to raise federal milk price supports.

• The White House tapes—It was disclosed at the Watergate hearings, almost inadvertently, that the President had secretly taped most of his personal and telephone conversations at the White House and at the Executive Office Building—including most of the discussions about Watergate. The disclosure hurt Mr. Nixon first because the taping operation seemed shifty and unfair to many Americans, and second because it was off a projected struggle for the tapes themselves between the White House and investigative agencies.

The President ultimately lost the fight over the tapes. A huge batch of White House-edited tapes made public last spring did his cause more harm than good, and the release of three more tapes on Monday—tapes that confirmed his participation in the Watergate cover-up—provided the remaining doubters with the conclusiveness they had sought, what had come to be known as the "smoking gun" in the President's hand.

• The "Saturday night massacre"—On April 30, 1973, Mr. Nixon yielded to a rising clamor and appointed Elliot Richardson as attorney general with the power to name a special prosecutor. He chose Archibald Cox, a Harvard professor with close ties to the Kennedy family, and Mr. Cox promptly went to court with a subpoena for nine key tapes. It was the first subpoena against a president in 166 years. Mr. Nixon resisted, lost in the lower court and the appeals court, and then, on Oct. 20, 1973, ordered Mr. Cox to resign. Both Mr. Richardson and his deputy, William French Smith, two men with a reputation for moderation and probity—refused to carry out the order and quit. The action looked like a threat of self-censorship. Impeachment talk was heard on Capitol Hill for the first time and Mr. Nixon was forced to retreat, giving up the tapes and naming a new special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski.

• The President's taxes—Perhaps nothing more offended the average taxpayer than the news that Mr. Nixon—claiming huge exemptions on a donation of his vice-presidential papers to the National Archives, and a number of others that were considered questionable—had paid relatively low federal income taxes in his first four years in the White House. Ultimately, in April of this year, just as millions of Americans were preparing their 1973 returns, Mr. Nixon agreed to pay \$432,787.13 in back taxes plus interest after the Internal Revenue Service and congressional investigators concluded that he had underpaid. The question of fraud was left for decision in the impeachment inquiry.

Impeachment Move

For by that time, the process of impeachment was well under way for the first time since the Reconstruction era. Mr. Nixon had been taking one blow after another, still refusing to step down "even if hell froze over," as one spokesman said.

His staff had been stripped, with Dean Fied, Ehrlichman, and H. R. Haldeman, the chief of staff, resigned, and all three—plus more than a dozen others—under indictment.

Even Vice-President Spiro Agnew, a pliant figure during the first-term courtship of the silent majority, had added to the President's burden. He had resigned in disgrace, pleading no contest to a charge of tax fraud as a

result of a series of payoffs from Maryland engineering firms.

As 1974 unfolded, the pressure on Mr. Nixon to release the tapes became almost intolerable. Finally he surrendered a mass of heavily censored transcripts to the House Judiciary Committee, hoping with one desperate gamb to still the storm.

It didn't work. The transcripts were pockmarked with the word "unintelligible," and memories of an unexplained 18 1/2-minute gap in an earlier tape raise suspicions. Mr. Nixon refused to supply additional tapes sought by the committee and the prosecutor. And what was on the tapes was more damaging than help.

If they presented no unambiguous evidence of criminal act as the White House maintained, they showed a President who was profane, indecisive, prolix, concerned more with saving his own skin than getting at the truth and deeply involved in discussion about employing perjury as a

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Nixon Quits in 'Interest of Nation'

(Continued from Page 1)

principal deputies in the State Department to tell them what to expect and to assign tasks to different people. Messages will be sent to heads of state to notify them formally of the change.

A White House spokesman said that more than 10,000 telephone calls were received in the last two days expressing "disbelief and the hope that the President would not resign."

There were moves in Congress to grant the President some kind of immunity from criminal prosecution for his Watergate-related offenses. Some legislators expressed the view that the nation would be so relieved to have Watergate and all it symbolized "go away," and a Ford administration take over, that immunity for Mr. Nixon would not be widely opposed.

But many congressional leaders appeared unenthusiastic about the idea, with some taking a wait-and-see attitude until after Mr. Nixon's address. The mood seemed to be that if Mr. Nixon remained defiant to the end, he would be in for trouble on Capitol Hill.

Vice-President Ford, in office for only eight months, conferred with advisers and top aides to discuss the inaugural address he will give from the White House East Room tomorrow evening, sources said.

Asked how Mr. Ford—who became Vice-President after the resignation of Spiro Agnew who pleaded no contest to tax fraud—was taking the news, his press secretary, Paul Mitchell, said, "He's remarkably calm and his mood is one of business-like dispatch."

The former Michigan congressman and Republican House leader is expected to continue most of the policies of the Nixon administration at least for the present.

The decision apparently was reached during the night in the Nixon family living quarters at the White House. A reliable source was reported to have said that Mr. Kissinger was instrumental in persuading the President he must resign in the national interest because of the effect on foreign policy of continued uncertainty.

The chief of staff, Alexander Haig Jr., also urged the President to resign, a source said. Mr. Kissinger was called to the White House living quarters of the Nixon family late yesterday and met with the President privately for more than an hour.

Texas Murderer Gets 594 Years

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 8 (AP).—Elmer Wayne Henley, 18, was sentenced today to six consecutive 99-year prison terms for his role in the slaying of 27 youths, the largest mass murder case in recent history.

The sentences total 594 years, the maximum he could receive. As he read each of the six sentences, court-appointed defense lawyer Will Gray gave formal notice of appeal in each of the cases.

A prosecutor said of Henley afterward, "I hope he will serve the rest of his natural born life in the Texas Department of Corrections."

U.S. Not to Issue State-of-World Message in 1974

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—The Nixon administration has decided not to issue a state-of-the-world message this year because of long delays in finishing a draft, State Department officials said yesterday.

The officials discouraged speculation that the cancellation process. Rather, they said, the annual report was dropped when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told aides that he did not have time to work on it and that since the year was more than half over it would be better to issue one early next year.

The reports, issued every year since 1970, have been key documents of the administration, outlining its views of the main trends of foreign policy. They have been important references for diplomats and officials.

2 Selassie Aides Wanted by Army Escape to Palace

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Two close friends of Emperor Haile Selassie have defied an army order to surrender and have fled to the imperial palace, it was learned here today.

Observers said that this development was a further step toward an inevitable confrontation between the emperor and the armed forces.

The two men, Lt. Gen. Asafa Demissie, aide de camp to the emperor, and Blatta Admassu Retta, the imperial treasurer, had been given until yesterday to surrender. The armed forces have announced that the two men are considered enemies of the state and that their property has been confiscated.

Many of the emperor's close advisers are among the 130 officials and former ministers held by the armed forces, pending investigation on charges of maladministration and corruption.

China Is Limiting Comecon Trade, Russians Charge

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (AP).—A Soviet economic journal claimed yesterday that China is blocking development of its trade and economic relations with the Soviet bloc and is instead stepping up deals with capitalist states.

The review, Economic Gazette, said that the volume of China's foreign trade grew to nearly \$9 billion in 1973. "At the same time," the journal said, "the Maoists continue to hold back relations with countries which are members of Comecon which actively cooperate with the Soviet Union."

After a slight overall growth from 1971-1973, the paper said, trade between China and the Comecon countries remained last year at the level of 1972. Trade with the Soviet Union was worth 201 million rubles (\$261 million) in 1973, compared with \$273 million in 1972.

In recent years, trade between China and Japan expanded significantly, the paper said, reaching more than \$2 billion. Trade with the United States, West Germany and Britain, among other Western nations, has also gone up, the report said.

The trade report was another attempt to support the Soviet claim that China can no longer be considered part of the Socialist camp.

Italy Crash Kills 5

PADUA, Italy, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Five persons were killed and 18 injured when a train and a bus collided on a level-crossing here yesterday, police said.

'68 Slogan Girl Silent on Nixon

FINDLAY, Ohio, Aug. 8 (AP).—Vickie Lynn Cole, the girl who inspired President Nixon's "Forward together" campaign slogan in 1968 and who rode the float expounding that theme in his first inaugural parade, is not talking about her current feelings about Mr. Nixon.

"She doesn't want to be bothered," she has no comment, her mother said yesterday at her home here. Miss Cole was 13 when Mr. Nixon made a whistle-stop tour that took him through nearby Findlay, Ohio, in his 1968 bid for the presidency. Her "homemade" sign "Vote Nixon" was blown away in the wind, so she picked up another from the ground. It said: "Bring us together."

Mr. Nixon saw the sign. After he had used "Forward together" for his election slogan, he invited Vickie and her family to Washington for the inaugural ceremonies.

Lisbon, Guinea-Bissau Seen in New Talks

PARIS, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Mao Soares, Portuguese foreign minister, and Almeida Santos, minister for overseas territories, went to Algeria today, presumably for a new round of talks with nationalists from Guinea-Bissau. French government officials said the two ministers arrived in Paris last night, traveling "incognito," officials said. The Portuguese Embassy said it has heard reports of their passage through Paris, but has not been officially notified.

The Nixon Career: From Crisis to Crisis to Catastrophe

By Alden Whitman

YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT)—It is particularly distinguished among the other public figures, Richard Milhous Nixon, who in 1961 with singular force, was that I had had no (or had) fortune to be great crisis situations with serious far beyond personal devotion. A man with a unity for crises, who seemed able to surmount each one extracting a personal lesson from it. Mr. Nixon appeared to be a charmed political life which adversity was only a weary barrier on the road to triumph.

He elected to the presidency, second time in a record land. Mr. Nixon seemed immune serious challenge. It was during he appeared to share, requested that Tehalkov, "1812 Overture," a triumphant shout of victory, and cation, be played at his last funeral concert, in January. The crisis of re-election had overcome; he enjoyed unadmitted public approbation, it deflection.

For the master of crises, her one was developing, one refused to yield to the odds of solution that he had at previous junctures in his life. And it was one that risked a question asked "some ago by a conservative era Republican politician, an 'ubly loyal Nixon man' and what is Richard n?"

Minimizing Maelstrom nat brought this question to forefront was that Mr. Nixon the impression for a long that he did not discern the ening crisis of confidence in residency engendered by the iving Watergate affair. At outset, Mr. Nixon brushed it off as minuscule consequence; even last year, when contours were more fully on, he described it as a "ur" circumstance.

ter on, when the faint of White House, Mr. Nixon ingly was bent on handling s it were similar to his ous crises, which he had come essentially by deploying dramatic elements of the co's and then "toughing out" periods of tension and un- nity that followed.

s appeared to pursue this n of response in the im- ment proceedings, in which House Judiciary Committee pressed House adoption of 11 of impeachment. And then, making public some "one- verations that clearly link- him to Watergate," a "link- n to date from six days after break-in at Democratic Na- tional Committee headquarters June 17, 1972, he continued to stain public life that he 1 wishing support of even 100,000 supporters. These s were divulged after a unan- ous Supreme Court ruling, case he had bitterly con- sider publication of Mr. n's edited version of a num- of White House conversa- 1 about Watergate depended, anything, the mystery about 10 many transcripts, was as trivial and indecisive, a n completely at variance with masterful hero of his book, "Crises."

Some Gaps ascript readers searched in for any discussion by the dent of the welfare of the try or the constitutionality s Watergate actions. Before e of the transcripts, he had been depicted as a tightly 1011, inclusive man; but he nown shown letting control events and persons slip from grasp, spending hours avoid- 1011 of kind of decision "hush" y for Howard Hunt Jr., one e Watergate conspirators. e transcripts tended to con- 10 character traits that y had discerned in Mr. Nixon: it was a loner, certain of loyalty of very few men; he was a "special 1011," he saw as his special 1011, Mr. Nixon's use of ex- 1011 and characterizations was in sharp contrast to the e of himself that he had long

sought to project to the public. In brief, the Nixon of the transcripts was generally ac- counted a hollow man even by those who had once defended him.

Earlier, many observers had been puzzled that this man regarded as a clever politician could have so miscalculated as to discharge Archibald Cox, the special Watergate prosecutor, last October.

Did he not foresee that it would lead to indictment or resignation? Had he not perceived that millions of the 62 million voters who had supported him in 1972 had, as the Watergate revelations were brought forth, withdrawn their mandate? Had he not seen that Watergate had become far bigger than the 1972 burglary, and now stood for corruption of power and for doubts about the President's personal probity?

Character Studies These questions inevitably led to renewed efforts to ascertain and understand the "inner" Nixon, the off-camera Nixon, the man inside the President. For many realized that, although Mr. Nixon had been in politics a quarter-century, he was admittedly still a baffling figure. Yet much information had accumulated over the years and whether it answers the conundrum "Who and what is Richard Nixon?" will certainly be the stuff of analysis for years to come. In Yorba Linda, a small California town near Los Angeles.

His father, Francis Anthony Nixon, had been born on an Ohio farm in 1878 and moved to California in 1907, settling in the Quaker community of Whittier. His mother, Hannah Milhous, was farm-born, in 1885, and moved with her father, an orchardist, to Whittier in 1897. Frank, as Francis was generally called, and Hannah at a party in 1918 and they were married within four months. Afterward, Frank worked on her father's ranch, tried his hand at raising oranges and lemons, worked at carpentering and ultimately, in 1922, purchased a general store and filling station in Whittier.

Richard was the second of five sons, the others being Harold, Donald, Arthur and Edward. Harold and Arthur died in childhood and, in part because of the expenses of their illnesses, Richard's boyhood was passed in frugal circumstances. "I believe in this American dream because I have seen it come true in my own life," Mr. Nixon once said in surveying his rise from obscurity to eminence, adding on another occasion: "I sold gas and delivered groceries and met a lot of people, I think this was an invaluable starter on a public career."

Neighbors Esteem His amiableness as a youth made a good impression on his neighbors, according to William Costello's "The Facts About Nixon." They regarded him as "a shy, serious boy who applied himself as avidly to his school books as he did to his household duties."

His outward self-confidence grew in high school when he discovered that he was adept at debating. He won three contests and, with them, the plaudits of his schoolmates and teachers. The result of this popularity was that he won election in his senior year as manager of student-body affairs at Whittier High School. At Whittier College, a small Quaker institution where he studied from 1930 to 1934, Mr. Nixon majored in history, sharpened his debating skills and strove diligently to make the football team. Mostly he rode the bench as a substitute player but, according to his coach, was "wonderful for morale because he'd sit there and cheer the rest of the guys."

Graduating second in his college class, Mr. Nixon won a \$250 scholarship to enter the first class at Duke University Law School in Durham, N.C. Coinciding with the Depression, his three years at Duke were passed mostly in unemployment study. His monthly allowance of \$35 gave him little leeway for hinkies, but in any event he did not smoke or dance, and he was indifferent to food and alcohol. Although he later learned to drink sparingly (a martini lasted him a long time), he never cultivated a palate for elaborate food.



President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew acknowledging applause after re-election in November, 1972.

Although Mr. Nixon was not considered outgoing, he was adept at class politics and was elected president of the Duke Bar Association in his senior year. His grades were uniformly excellent, and he was graduated third in his class. But, much to his disappointment, his application for a job was rebuffed by Sullivan & Cromwell, a large New York law firm, and he was obliged to settle for five years of unexciting practice in Whittier.

In his spare time, he dabbled in an unsuccessful citrus venture, taught Sunday school and acted in a theater group. There, in 1933, he met Thelma Catherine Ryan, called Pat because she was born March 18, the day before St. Patrick's Day, in 1912. Like Mr. Nixon, Miss Ryan was a small-town product who seemed destined to keep on with what she was doing—teaching typing and shorthand at Whittier High School. After a two-year courtship, the couple married on June 2, 1940, in a Quaker ceremony.

When the United States entered World War II in December, 1941, Mr. Nixon took the opportunity to get out of his Washington cul-de-sac by going to Washington as an inconspicuous lawyer with the Office of Price Administration. During his seven months there, he applied for a Navy commission as a Lieutenant (jg), which arrived in September, 1942. He served as an operations officer with the South Pacific Air Transport Command, where he earned a reputation as an efficient commander, a master at cursing and an artful poker player.

According to a man who took part, "Nixon would play poker for hours, his face like a rock." He was said to have returned from the war with \$10,000 in winnings.

Close Ties Lacking Although Mr. Nixon had many opportunities in his Navy service to form friendships, he appears not to have made intimate associations, no more than he had at law school or during his five years as a Whittier lawyer. Nor did he later in life have many close friends. He is a "shy, remote and tense figure," a man cursed to live without the appearance of charm, according to "Nixon in the White House," an assessment by Rowland Evans Jr. and Robert D. Novak, two Washington columnists.

Mr. Nixon's closest friends tend to be the newly rich, who are self-made and who, like himself, are uncomfortable in sophisticated surroundings. Two of these intimates are Charles (Bebe) Reboen, a real-estate speculator and banker in Florida, and Robert Abplanalp, the multimillionaire developer of the Aerosol valve. Others are Donald Kendall of PepsiCo, Inc., the soft-drink tycoon; John Mitchell, the municipal-bonds specialist who became attorney general; Elmer Bobst, the so-called "vitamin king" who made a fortune in pharmaceuticals; and DeWitt Wallace, the wealthy founder of the Reader's Digest.

Significantly, observers noted, none of those in the Nixon circle is a leader in the academic, business or political worlds. Nor does Mr. Nixon appear to have a sense of camaraderie with his former associates in the House and Senate. Even Mr. Nixon's friendship with Mr. Reboen is not, seemingly, an exciting one. Asked a couple of years ago what the two liked to do together, Leonard Garment—now a White House counsel—replied that they often sat side by side sipping drinks and watching Westerns on television.

If Mr. Nixon respected "new money," some recently rich also found him to their taste—people such as Arnold Smith, a California financier; Clement Stone, a Chicago insurance mogul; Ross Perot, a Texas electronics man, and John Connally, the former Texas governor and ex-secretary of the Treasury. Another Nixon supporter from 1948, albeit a clandestine one, is Edwin Pauley, former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, a conservative who is a rich California oil developer.

Political Debut The support of rich men developed after Mr. Nixon had entered politics and was a national figure.

His entry into politics was adventurous. At loose ends in Baltimore after the war and with no civilian career in sight, he was remembered by a Whittier banker as a one-time vigorous debater. The recollection arose when the Republican leadership in the 12th Congressional District, which embraced Whittier, could not find, even through a newspaper advertisement, a suitable candidate to oppose Democratic Rep. Jerry Voorhis, a five-term congressman, in the 1946 elections.

The Democratic veteran was a fearless anti-Communist, but had perturbed conservatives in his district by voting for federal control of tidelands oil and by working for cheap credit, cooperatives and public power.

More or less as a last resort, Mr. Nixon was presented to the Republican Selection Committee, and he responded with a speech denouncing the New Deal and advocating "individual freedoms and all the things that a free man should have." He was promptly elected and undertook to conduct a "fighting, rocking, socking campaign."

Schooled by the late Murray Chotiner, a Los Angeles lawyer with a flair for public relations and for reducing political issues to simple terms, Mr. Nixon billed himself as the "clean, forthright young American who fought for the defense of his country in the stinking mud and jungles of the Solomon Islands" while his opponent had "stayed safely behind the front in Washington." This attack on his opponent was coupled with a statement that said:

"I want you to know that I am your candidate because there are no special strings attached to me. I have no support from any special-interest or pressure group. I welcome the opposition of PAC (the Political Action Committee of labor's Congress of Industrial Organizations) with its Communist principles and its huge slush funds."

"Tricky Dick" Label It was this tactic of guilt by association that earned Mr. Nixon a reputation for recklessness and lack of ethics, a reputation that was used against him when he ran for national office, and he was referred to by his critics as "Tricky Dick." What appalled these critics was that Rep. Voorhis had not been endorsed by PAC, nor was that organization a Communist one. It seemed to many observers that Mr. Nixon did not campaign on the issues so much as he ran against the Kremlin, exciting mindless fears among the voters.

The campaign against Rep. Voorhis set a pattern that was repeated in 1950 when Mr. Nixon defeated Helen Gahagan Douglas for a Senate seat from California, and again in 1952 when he campaigned for the vice-presidency. On both occasions, Mr. Nixon represented himself as a sterling foe of Communism while suggesting that his opponents were, in the very least, in league with "the international Communist conspiracy." In the case of Joseph McCarthy and the cold war, he was widely believed.

In four years in the House (he was re-elected without opposi-

tion in 1948), Mr. Nixon sponsored four bills or resolutions, none of them acted upon. Nevertheless, he leaped to national prominence, and by a stroke of luck. One of his committees was the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and in the summer of the presidential election year of 1948 there came before it Jay Vivian Chambers, who had changed his name to Whitaker Chambers and who swore that he was a former Communist and that he had known Alger Hiss—a former New Dealer and high State Department officer—as a Communist between 1935 and 1937.

The charges produced a national sensation, and it grew with additional hearings on the Hiss case, hearings in which Mr. Nixon played a most prominent role. The case spread over four years and resulted in the jailing of Hiss for perjury. There was hardly a week in that time that Mr. Nixon's prosecutorial part in the case was not mentioned by the press, radio or television.

Enduring 'Issue' For years Mr. Nixon ran on the Hiss case, just as he had previously run against the Kremlin. In the 1952 campaign, according to Earl Mazo's sympathetic biography of Mr. Nixon, "one might have thought that Alger Hiss was a candidate on the Democratic ticket." Mr. Nixon directly accused President Truman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic presidential candidate, of being "traitors to the high principles in which many of the nation's Democrats believe." As for Hiss, he was "the architect of our generation."

These accusations were an echo of those Mr. Nixon had used in his successful Senate campaign against Mrs. Douglas in 1950, and it was one of the things on Mr. Stevenson's mind when he said in 1952:

"Nixonland is a land of slander and scare, of sly innuendo, of a poison pen and the anonymous telephone call and hustling, pushing and shoving—the land of smash and grab and anything to win."

If Mr. Nixon ever repented his actions, there has been no record of it. All he said was that winning anything meant a great deal to him. "I never in my life wanted to be left behind," he wrote.

He came close to it, however, after his nomination for the vice-presidency in 1952, when it was disclosed that he had been the beneficiary of an \$18,235 slush fund put together by 78 California businessmen to defray his political expenses as a senator. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Republican presidential candidate, declined to drop Mr. Nixon from the ticket, but was dissuaded by his backers, who argued that to do so would jeopardize an Eisenhower victory.

Mr. Nixon went on television and radio to explain himself. He disclaimed wrongdoing, pleaded personal poverty, attacked Communism and defended a gift to his children of a cocker spaniel called Checkers.

His Defense of Pat The speech, which his critics considered a tearjerker, said among other things: "Pat and I have the satisfaction that every time that we've got is honestly and honestly a mink coat. But she does have a respectable Republican cloth coat. And I always tell her that she'd look good in anything."

deal of support and that most congressmen felt that loss of office would be a sufficiently severe penalty for the President, even though some still wanted to see Mr. Nixon put in jail.

However, a poll conducted Aug. 6 in Mr. Nixon's home state of California showed that 84 per cent of those interviewed opposed granting Mr. Nixon immunity from criminal prosecution while only 31 per cent of those interviewed favored such a grant.

Criminal lawyers have said that, if Mr. Nixon should resign and be indicted, tried and convicted, criminal penalties could total from 30 to 60 years and fines could reach \$60,000.

Charges most likely to be brought, judging from the articles of impeachment, would fall mainly under the heading of obstruction of justice.

The Massachusetts Republican again emphasized that the President in his resignation would have to concede his guilt to the American people.

That problem was raised by Sen. Frank Moss, D-Utah, who declared that "if the President resigns still protesting his innocence, leaving the impression that he was forced out of office, then I think Congress should continue going forward with the full (impeachment) proceedings."

One result of Mr. Nixon's party exertions was his nomination for the presidency in 1960 to run against John F. Kennedy, the candidate of a somewhat disharmonious Democratic party. Mr. Nixon campaigned with his usual vigor, but he lost to the more youthful Kennedy (Mr. Nixon was then 47, Kennedy 42) largely, analysts believe, because he fared badly in a series of television debates with his opponent.

The election results were close, and Mr. Nixon's disappointment was palpable but not crushing. "For me, the evening of my life has not yet come," he wrote in "Six Crises." And he left Washington to practice law in California—he earned \$100,000 in two years—and to run there in 1962 for the governorship against Gov. Edmund (Pat) Brown.

Crushing Loss Having carried California in 1950 by a 35,000-vote plurality, Mr. Nixon felt certain that the governorship—a platform for a return to national politics—could easily be his. His defeat, crushing, a loss by 240,000 votes, and his reaction was to revile the press for alleged misreporting of his campaign and to announce his retirement from politics.

"Well, my plans are to go home. I'm going to get acquainted with my family again," he said in his valedictory news conference. "You won't have Dick Nixon to kick around anymore."

For a time, Mr. Nixon's political retirement seemed genuine, for he was both a national and state loser, and he had, moreover, no base from which to rise. But his wealthy friends were not quite ready to give up on him, and two of them, Mr. Bobst and Mr. Kendall, prevailed on him to forsake California for New York.

Both men helped to arrange for his association with the conservative but ailing Wall Street firm of Mudge, Stern, Baldwin & Todd by agreeing to transfer their sizable corporate business to the firm if it would accept Mr. Nixon. He moved to New York in mid-1963, was admitted to the bar and joined the Mudge

firm, which changed its name to Nixon, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Anderson & Mitchell, and which contained William Rogers, Mr. Nixon's future secretary of state, and Mr. Mitchell, his future attorney general.

The firm's clients were largely big corporations, and its business increased markedly after Mr. Nixon joined it. He appears not to have practiced much courtroom law—he argued only one case—but rather to have dispensed advice. He told one friend that he was astonished to be called upon by clients for advice that they could easily have obtained by reading the newspapers, and to be paid a \$25,000 fee for a few hours of his time.

Substantial Wealth Mr. Nixon's New York law business brought him his first substantial wealth and permitted him to move his wife and two daughters, Julie and Tricia, into an elegant and spacious Fifth Avenue cooperative apartment. The Nixons, however, partook only sparingly of the city's social and cultural life.

Mindful that he was on then-Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's turf, Mr. Nixon edged back into politics in New York by giving nonpartisan speeches at fund-raising dinners and by making numerous overseas business trips that always seemed to produce a news conference and the question "Do you plan to seek the Republican nomination in 1964?"

According to "Nixon: A Political Portrait," by Earl Mazo and Stephen Hess, he was interested in the nomination as late as June, 1964, and bowed out then because he was convinced that Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona had the prize within his grasp. In the next four years, however, Mr. Nixon was an exceedingly busy politician. There was almost no fund-raising dinner that he did not attend, and in the 1968 off-year elections he campaigned in 36 states, piling up dust-bills for the future.

In 1968, he was nominated on the first convention ballot. He chose as his running-mate the little-known Spiro Agnew, governor of Maryland. And against Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and a divided Democratic party, Mr. Nixon was a handy winner.

He won again in 1972 and even more decisively. His presidency was marked by a start on détente with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, both *des nobles* of an earlier Nixon; by a painful disengagement from Vietnam, and by an effort to achieve a Mideast peace settlement.

Mr. Nixon's family life is close. He and his wife and their two daughters, now married, see a great deal of each other. Their preoccupations, however, are carefully shielded from the public. Family parties, like those on Mrs. Nixon's birthday, have generally been off-limits to the press, and those attending have been their closest friends.

atmosphere was almost giddy with relief.

Across the nation, the predominant feeling was that of a death watch.

"The people know it's all over," a congressman said.

Others told newsmen that, since the President's virtual admission of obstruction of justice, the volume of letters had dropped off considerably. They felt that if people had thought that Mr. Nixon was involved all along and that was why there was no outpouring of opinion.

Helen Gahagan Douglas, who was defeated by Mr. Nixon in a 1950 race for a California Senate seat in what has been called one of the dirtiest campaigns in American politics, said that she was sorry that the impeachment process had not been carried through.

Mrs. Douglas said that an impeachment trial in the Senate "would have educated us as to what a president can do and cannot do; what a Congress must do and must not give up."

Rabbi Baruch Korff, one of the President's chief defenders, issued a statement saying that Mr. Nixon is resigning to spare the nation "months of anguished stalemate" even though innocent.

In President Nixon's home town of Whittier, Calif., the general opinion was that resignation was best for the country, coupled with the feeling that Mr. Nixon was given a bad deal by the press.

"I think it is a good thing. He has had a rough go in the press. Resignation is the healthiest thing for the country and the economy," a man said.

In New York, a man wearing a Richard Nixon mask dashed through the members' gallery of the New York Stock Exchange flashing a V-for-victory signal.

Members on the trading floor below responded with cheers, whistles and catcalls as the man eluded security guards and escaped to the street.

Relief and a Somber Mood in Nation's Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

chanan, R-Ala., introduced a resolution calling on "the President's successor in office to grant Richard Nixon immunity. We should want some amnesty granted."

Sen. Brooke said that he had conferred with Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., and both had indicated interest in the proposal. Sen. McGovern, Mr. Nixon's opponent in the 1972 election, said that loss of the presidency is "the harshest penalty that can be given to any man who has held that office."

But Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said that such a resolution would raise "a grave constitutional question of separation of powers." And Majority Whip Robert Byrd said it would "set a bad precedent."

And Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, said "I think it would be very unfortunate for Congress to go on record as saying that laws ought not to be enforced merely because a man has been President."

Opposition by Rhodes Rep. Rhodes told newsmen that he would not push such a resolution. He noted that it would carry some congressmen might support it for "moral reasons."

The resolutions would in effect ask the special prosecutor and other federal legal officers not to take further action against the President. The ultimate decision would be up to special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

In defending his proposal, Sen. Brooke said, "I have always felt very strongly that when you have achieved a certain result that you don't have to push it through to its final conclusion." He added that while the American people have a right to know exactly what the President has done, "the spectacle of an American President going to jail really distresses me."

The Massachusetts Republican drew support from House Judiciary chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J., whose panel has overwhelmingly voted to recommend that Mr. Nixon be impeached for obstruction of justice, abuse of power and defiance of Congress.

Rep. Rodino said: "The impeachment process has as its ultimate goal removal from office. If we have achieved this objective by voluntary resignation, the purpose of the process has been served."

Sen. Brooke said that he felt that his resolution had a good

deal of support and that most congressmen felt that loss of office would be a sufficiently severe penalty for the President, even though some still wanted to see Mr. Nixon put in jail.

However, a poll conducted Aug. 6 in Mr. Nixon's home state of California showed that 84 per cent of those interviewed opposed granting Mr. Nixon immunity from criminal prosecution while only 31 per cent of those interviewed favored such a grant.

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That problem was raised by Sen. Frank Moss, D-Utah, who declared that "if the President resigns still protesting his innocence, leaving the impression that he was forced out of office, then I think Congress should continue going forward with the full (impeachment) proceedings."

The possibility was raised Wednesday by Sen. Mansfield, who said that the impeachment process could legally continue even if the President resigned because another penalty besides loss of office—a ban on holding any federal office in the future—also results from impeachment and conviction.

While so far there has been little support for such action, many congressmen feel that Mr. Nixon's offenses should be laid out for the public record in some way, and there are indications

that a defiant resignation by the President could bring Congress to continue on with the impeachment and trial.

Sen. Brooke also said that he hoped that a swift presidential resignation would rule out the possibility of the President pardoning his former top aides, H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, of Watergate offenses.

Elsewhere on Capitol Hill there was almost a visible lightening of mood as the rumors of Mr. Nixon's impending resignation hardened.

Rep. G.V. Montgomery, D-Miss., one of the President's last supporters, joked, "I'm going down with the (presidential yacht) Sequela."

And in answer to a congressman who, in speaking of his support for the President, quoted: "To err is human; to forgive divine," another congressman remarked: "To impeach is constitutional."

Many congressmen who for months have been living with the knowledge that they would have to face a vote that could end their careers agreed that the

Trudeau Orders Shift in Cabinet

OTTAWA, Aug. 8 (AP)—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau ordered a major shake-up of his cabinet today and named Privy Council President Allan Rock as foreign minister.

Mr. MacEachen takes over from Mitchell Sharp, who was named to Mr. MacEachen's post. The shake-up reduced the cabinet from 31 to 29 members. Five former members were dropped and nine ministers were shifted or given added responsibilities. There was to immediate indication that the change in the Foreign Ministry involved any shift in Canadian foreign policy.

Africans Turn Down Meeting in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Aug. 8 (UPI)—The African National Council in Rhodesia has formally rejected an invitation to attend a constitutional conference of African political leaders chaired by Prime Minister Ian Smith. Gordon Chavunduka, secretary-general of ANC, said today.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the ANC, said he was interested in a "more properly constituted" conference, with Britain as chairman.



Khrushchev applauding Vice-President Nixon in Moscow in 1959 after "kitchen debate."

Gerald Ford

No Aura of Charisma, But of Solid Virtues

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—He has a granite jaw, regular features and a demeanor that remains stern even in laughter. It is a model countenance for bull-boards and campaign literature. He believes in the homespun virtues of family loyalty, hard work and stubborn patriotism. No intellectual, he likes to think of himself as a devotee of sensible courses and determination rather than of originality and flair. He has admirers but no worshipful followers, critics but no real enemies.

About Gerald R. Ford there is no aura of charisma. But those who have known him well over the years—in his undergraduate glory days on the gridiron in Michigan in 25 years in the House of Representatives and in his brief tenure as Vice-President—now say he is just what the nation needs: a solid man, a leader to be trusted.

When President Nixon chose him in October as Vice-President-designate, Mr. Ford said he felt "something like awe and astonishment at the magnitude of the new responsibilities I have been asked to assume."

At the same time, I have a new and invigorating sense of determination and purpose to do my best to meet them."

As Vice-President, Mr. Ford traveled hundreds of thousands of miles, attempting to rally the faithful and at the same time establish his own positions. "I think a vice-president ought to speak his own mind," he said.

At one point, Mr. Nixon told him he was working too hard and suggested he curtail his schedule. Mr. Ford said that he would not take Mr. Nixon's advice. "I would get very bored if I sat around and didn't get out to see the people," he said.

Wanted to Be Speaker Six years ago, when there was talk about Jerry Ford as favorite candidate for the vice-presidency, he said, "I would 10 times rather be speaker of the House than vice-president."

But Congress has a way of remaining Democratic, and Mr. Ford's hopes of becoming Speaker glimmered only faintly.

His original name was Leslie King Jr. He was born July 14, 1912, and when he was 2 years old, his mother divorced his father and left Omaha for Grand Rapids. When she remarried, her husband, Gerald Ford Sr., president of the Ford Piano and Varnish, adopted the boy and gave him his name.

Gerald Rudolph Ford Jr. was one of four sons, and at South High he took a double lunch hour and earned spending money waiting on tables and washing dishes in a restaurant.

What interested him most in high school was football. He made the high school all-city and all-state football teams, and moved on to continuing studies as linebacker and center at the University of Michigan. He was graduated in 1935.

Turning down offers from the Green Bay Packers and the Detroit Lions, he attended Yale La School during alternate semesters, spending the rest of the year as assistant football coach and freshman boxing coach.

Navy Career After graduation from law school in 1941, Mr. Ford began practicing law in Grand Rapids. Nine months later, he enlisted in the Navy as an ensign, serving 47 months, 18 of them aboard the light aircraft carrier Monterey, and winding up as lieutenant commander.

On his return to Grand Rapids, he resumed the practice of law. He was encouraged by Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, himself a Grand Rapids man who had made a name for himself as an internationalist, and he entered politics.

Michigan's 5th Congressional District was safely Republican, rural as well as urban, and its citizens were almost 100 per cent white and mostly of Dutch descent. Bartel Jankman, the

district's congressman, was an isolationist veteran, and Mr. Ford set out to beat him. The neophyte won an upset victory, then paused long enough, in October, to marry Elizabeth Bloomer, who was born in Chicago but had lived most of her life in Grand Rapids.

She spent football season weekends at Ann Arbor, noting afterward that she had gone to college but never during the part of the week that could have earned her a degree.

She had heard a great deal about Gerald Ford as a football player. "Before I married him, one of his relatives said Jerry has a temper," she recalled. "Obviously he did, as a young man. He's learned to control it. He's taught me to take just one step at a time, to go to bed and go to sleep and tomorrow's another day." He hits the pillow and bang—his sleep.

Conservative Views From the moment he entered Congress, in 1949, his views on most questions have been conservative. A self-described isolationist, he was an outspoken hawk on Vietnam. He has voted against virtually all social welfare legislation, has voted to weaken the Espionage Act, has strongly opposed forced busing, and while supporting key civil rights bills on final passage, has been severely criticized by civil rights backers for efforts to soften the legislation through amendments.

By 1959, he was being talked of as a candidate for leadership of the House Republicans. In 1960, Michigan Republicans endorsed him as favorite son for the vice-presidential nomination.

Within the House he was becoming ever more prominent. He headed a group of 15 GOP House members who spent four months studying defense and economy, and to no one's surprise ended up supporting President Eisenhower's budget cuts in defense.

Mr. Ford was one of the three representatives in the "truth squad" set up by the Republicans to trail John F. Kennedy during the 1960 campaign.

When Mr. Kennedy was elected, and delivered his State of the Union message, Mr. Ford was one of five prominent Republican members who signed a statement denouncing the message as "a shameful attempt to paint a bleak picture of the nation's economic and international situation."

Kiss in House Mr. Ford fought carefully, doing his best not to make enemies out of opponents, and he won popularity among his fellow representatives. For years, the young Republicans in the House had tried to win a voice in the party's congressional leadership, and in January, 1963, Mr. Ford took over as third-ranking Republican—chairman of the party's caucus in the House. He beat out the incumbent veteran by a vote of 36 to 28.

It was the first move in an attempt to rejuvenate the party image, which many thought suffered by contrast to the youthful Democratic administration. This was the time of the Ev and Charlie show on TV, during which two rather senior Republicans, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen and Rep. Charles Halleck, served as the program's hosts.

Sen. Barry Goldwater named Mr. Ford one of the four Republicans he could "wholeheartedly" support for the presidential nomination, and when he himself was defeated by Lyndon B. Johnson, Mr. Ford was a possible running mate.

On Warren Commission Mr. Ford was one of two representatives President Johnson named to the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy. When a book was published on the commission's work, with Mr. Ford as one author and an assistant as the other, there were charges that the congressman had profited from his position of public trust.

He defended himself by saying that he had only been trying to make the work of the commission readable.

Two days after the release of the Warren report, Life magazine ran an article on the commission headed "The Ford Name." Mr. Ford testified that he wrote the article, although a Life staff writer, David Nevins, was closer to the typewriter keys.

Life also ran the text of the diary of Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's assassin, and



Mr. and Mrs. Gerald R. Ford.

Time Inc. has refused to divulge the company file relating to the diary, which might show whether Mr. Ford played a role in its acquisition by Life. Mr. Ford has denied such a role.

In 1964 he decided to challenge Mr. Halleck for the post of minority leader. Melvin Laird was another candidate. In the end, there were enough upstairs Republicans to sweep Mr. Ford into office, and the Ev and Charlie show became the Ev and Jerry show.

The new minority leader promised that, under him, every House Republican would be a "first-team player" and a "60-minute man."

Former Sen. Charles Goodell, who was close to Mr. Ford when they were both in the House, credits him with "fulfilling quite effectively the role of opening up power and encouraging people to exercise it."

Mr. Ford's constituents kept returning him to Congress with majorities over 60 per cent. Most of his campaign money came from outside his district, much of it from officers or employees of large corporations such as United Aircraft, General Dynamics, General Motors, Boeing, Arco Steel and Tele-tyne-Ryan Aeronautical.

In the 1970 campaign, Mr. Ford failed to report \$11,000 in campaign contributions. He subsequently explained that he had complied with the Michigan law limiting contributions to candidates by signing the money over to Republican national headquarters. Roughly the same amount was routed from Republican headquarters to Ford committees such as Veterans for Ford and Latvians for Ford.

Mr. Ford insisted that there was no quid pro quo involved, and that what he did was "within the law." Michigan law limits expenditures only by the candidate, he suggested, and "has no limit on the amount of money that a committee can receive or spend."

In the 1972 campaign, the total raised by four Ford campaign committees was at least \$97,456, while the total raised from residents of his own district was \$8,380. His opponent, Jean McDermott, raised about \$11,000 from residents of the district, but she got only 38 per cent of the vote to his 61 per cent.

Lean Charge Denied Perhaps the most serious allegations made against Mr. Ford were in "The Washington Pay-Off," a book by Robert Winter-Berger, a self-styled "influence peddler." Mr. Winter-Berger alleged that he had "lent" Mr. Ford \$15,000 that was never repaid.

"I've read his book, and I don't believe any of the things he said about me or any other person," said Mr. Ford. "Those are just a demagogic bunch of words that don't deserve publication."

After hearing Mr. Winter-Berger at Mr. Ford's confirmation hearings, some of the senators agreed: the author's testimony was replete with contradictions, and at one point he pleaded that he had written with "literary license."

Mr. Winter-Berger had also charged that Mr. Ford had been treated by Dr. Arnold Hutschnecker, the New York psychoanalyst.

Mr. Ford said that he had visited for about 15 minutes with Dr. Hutschnecker, talking politics, not medicine. Dr. Hutschnecker confirmed this story. "I had a feeling he was not quite sure who he was there," he told the senators.

During the confirmation hearings, friends of Mr. Ford in the House—on both sides of the aisle—circulated letters to colleagues, urging his confirmation. Many spoke forthrightly in his defense.

Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr., R-Calif., said: "There is a basic trust which Jerry Ford inspires in those who work with him. Never once have I seen him threaten, offer promise of reward, or in any way act in less than the manner of all of us who hope

a great statesman would act in the best of our national traditions."

"I cannot dislike him personally—he's cordial and gracious," said Rep. Robert F. Drinan, D-Mass. "But he's consistently wrong, and consistency is a virtue of small minds. He's never proposed a constructive solution to anything. He's against spending money, doesn't believe in social programs."

Four Ford Children When a long day of buffeting at the Capitol ends and Mr. Ford returns to his home in Alexandria, Va., what he does not want to hear is more of the same. His wife is careful to watch the TV news before he arrives.

Mr. Ford is regularly taken to task by his children as well as by his congressional critics. They soured on the war and became ecologically minded before he did, for example.

The Fords have four children, three sons and a daughter, ages 23 to 16. The only child now living at home is Steven, 17. Mrs. Ford wanted to name the first son after her husband, but recalling that as a boy he had been called "Junior," from Junior, Mr. Ford said: "No, I'm not going to have any Juniors around here."

The boy was named Michael Gerald Ford, and he was followed by John Gardner, Steven Meigs and Susan Elizabeth.

"He's been a very fine father," said Mrs. Ford of her spouse, "and he's been a wonderful husband—or we wouldn't have four children."

TV Football Fan Monday night and during much of Sunday, Mr. Ford sits in front of the TV downstairs, watching football, calling plays out loud and exclaiming when teams do as he suggested.

When his sons played high school football, Mr. Ford arranged his schedule to attend the games. And when President Johnson told Crown Prince and Princess Vong Savang of Laos that he didn't think college football was as accurate a picture of America "to see some of our best-educated boys spending an afternoon knocking each other down while thousands cheer them on hardly gives a picture of a peace-loving nation," Mr. Ford objected: "Personally I am glad that thousands of fine young Americans can knock each other down in a spirit of clean sportsmanship and keen competition."

President Johnson once said: "Jerry's the only man I ever knew who can't chew gum and walk at the same time," but Mrs. Ford suggested that President Johnson must have been kidding. She remembers the dinner party at the White House when she recalls, "President Johnson put his arm around me and said, 'I just wish we had more Democrats like your husband.' They were both political... I guess the word is 'animals,' isn't it?"

Mr. Ford recently said: "Oh, I've read all those comments and I don't deny that I'm a hard worker, that I don't have a lot of the so-called charisma that others have, but I never had any different style, whether it was in school, or in athletics, or in politics. I've always felt if you did a job, that if you were in the right place at the right time you might get recognized."

Financial Worth When he was named Vice-President, Mr. Ford said, he was concerned that "my friends might stop calling me Jerry." And to make sure that his friends look kindly on his appointment, he was ready to provide all the documentation demanded, including a statement of net worth indicating that, as of Sept. 30, 1973, Mr. and Mrs. Ford were worth \$256,378.

His Alexandria home does not suggest the life style of a wealthy man. His principal object d'art not long ago was a color photograph of the Fords and the Nixons, taken on the evening when Mr. Ford was named Vice President.

Mrs. Ford was quite happy to lose a \$5 bet with her daughter, the President would choose Mr. Ford. In fact, thinking about it all, Mrs. Ford expressed only one regret. "I wish I'd married a plumber," she said. "At least he'd be home by 5 o'clock."

Swearing-In Of Ford Seen Set for Today

As the 38th President Of the United States

(Continued from Page 1) of kickbacks from state contractors in Maryland. When he assumed the vice-presidency, Mr. Ford had been a member of the House of Representatives for 25 years, and his Republican leadership for eight years and 11 months.

Mr. Ford's assumption of the presidency was welcomed by two members of the opposition party on Capitol Hill.

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., said: "Jerry Ford is a personal friend. I am sure our relationship will be good."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., called Mr. Ford "a decent man. He's conservative but you know where he stands... He would get exceptional cooperation from Congress."

It is predicted that under Mr. Ford, who is considered a political moderate, there will be little basic change in U.S. government policies, in either domestic or foreign affairs.

Most of the Nixon cabinet members—the predictions mention Mr. Kissinger in particular—are expected to remain in office as long as Mr. Ford wishes them to.

There were reports that Mr. Ford had instructed his staff to prepare a list of potential vice-presidential choices for use if he should succeed to the presidency, and 14 names have been listed.

The list is said to include: Nelson Rockefeller, former governor of New York, former defense Secretary Melvin Laird, former Attorney General Elliot Richardson, Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, Sen. Howard Baker, and Bill Brock of Tennessee, Charles Percy of Illinois, Robert Taft of Ohio, Mark Hatfield of Oregon, Robert Stafford of Vermont and Edward Brooke of Massachusetts. Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, Rep. Albert Quie of Minnesota and former Sen. Charles Goodell of New York.

According to an associate of Mr. Ford, the contingency planning for transition to a new administration envisions the following steps:

• Deliver a brief speech to the American people, calling on the nation to unite behind him, praising the courage of Mr. Nixon for stepping down and asking everyone to put the crisis needs of the country first.

• Ask all cabinet members and key aides to stay on, with special emphasis on Mr. Kissinger, whose public popularity is recognized as a source of particular strength for a new administration and president.

• Convert to a Ford team in the White House through gradual transition, and maintain a more open staff operation, in keeping with Mr. Ford's personality and style.

In these and other steps, the clear intent would be to bolster public confidence, that the wheel of government will continue to turn while injecting into the public consciousness Mr. Ford's spirit of goodwill as he embarks on the presidency.

The Ford associates involved in the contingency planning and friends of the Michigan Republican say that he will come to the American people primarily as a conciliator, using the dramatic nature of his rise to the presidency to appeal for national unity and sacrifice.

They suggest that Mr. Ford will place at the head of the agenda the healing of the nation's political and economic wounds and will conduct domestic and foreign policies that will differ more in style than in substance from those of Mr. Nixon.

As part of the bipartisan approach Mr. Ford will adopt to salvage something from the political debris of Watergate, he has indicated privately, he will consider bringing one or more Democrats into his government.

Inflation Fight And to combat inflation, which he has called "public enemy No. 1," associates expect him to engage in more pressures on both business and labor—"jawboning"—to keep prices and costs down, and to seek deeper cuts in the government's domestic programs, while remaining a defender of military spending.

The most prominent policy change may be a more aggressive effort to hold down government spending, as long advocated by Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and a man greatly admired by Mr. Ford.

Aware that there is opportunity in the crisis climate in which he assumes office, his associates say Mr. Ford very probably will address the nation in the early days of his presidency to appeal for a general belt-tightening, coupled with a pep talk on the nation's ability to bounce back.

He has already indicated, in a magazine interview earlier this year, that he would ask President Nixon's chief of staff, Alexander Haig Jr., to stay. But there is an awareness also that the public will expect some housecleaning after the excesses of Watergate. Ronald Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's press secretary and prime spokesman, almost certainly will go.

In Mine Explosions Newsman Killed, 5 Hurt in Cyprus

VASILIA, Cyprus, Aug. 8 (AP).—A British television crewman was killed and five other Western newsmen were wounded trying to help him when a press convoy ran into a mine field today as it approached Turkish-held territory in northern Cyprus near the village of Lefkithos.

Killed when he stepped on a Turkish anti-personnel mine was BBC television sound man Ted Stoddard, 34, of London.

Second Mine BBC correspondent Simon Dring, a veteran of Vietnam and other wars, was going to his aid but, as Mr. Stoddard fell to the roadside, he set off another mine which struck Mr. Dring with shrapnel.

Paul Roque, an Associated Press photographer from Paris, ran to help. But he, too, stepped on a mine, receiving serious injuries to his face, body and legs.

The three other wounded newsmen—Juan de Cien, of the New York Times; Carl Morris, a radio correspondent for the BBC, and Lefkos Christodoulides, a Greek-American also working for The New York Times—also were hit by metal fragments as they left their cars to help.

A Turkish officer walked through the mine field to aid Mr. Dring, pulling him back to his own lines and driving him to a Turkish hospital.

The other wounded newsmen drove back to Greek lines.

Eccentric Briton The four-car press convoy had been organized to visit an eccentric British doctor, Paul Wilkison, 73, who had refused to leave his villa in Lefkithos despite the war around him.

Mr. Dring, who was wounded in the legs and arms, told colleagues from his hospital bed that he was in the lead car and spotted the mines ahead.

"I stopped the car and shouted back to tell the others to stop," Mr. Dring said. In the front car with Mr. Dring was Mr. Stoddard and Martin Fletcher, a British newsmen.

Mr. Roque was in the second car. Four British reporters—Mr. Morris, Ian Walker of the Sun, Frank Thompson of the Daily Mail, and Gareth Fynn of the Guardian—were in the third car. In the fourth car were the New York Times correspondents.

Mr. Dring said that Mr. Stoddard got out of the lead car and asked that nobody move. A car farther back did move, however, detonating a mine. The flying pieces wounded Mr. Stoddard and

he reeled to the ground, setting off the mine that killed him.

New Cyprus Cabinet NICOSIA, Aug. 8 (AP).—Cyprus President Glaukos Clerides announced a new eight-member cabinet today of moderate Greek Cypriot nonpolitical personalities.

The cabinet, announced, came as fighting erupted along the Green Line, which divided the old walled city of Nicosia into heavily fortified Greek and Turkish Cypriot sectors.

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Regular flights—To Miami

FREQUENCY	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
MO/TH	Lisbon	2:10 PM	9:00 PM
MO/TH	Madrid	12:45 PM	9:00 PM
WE/SA/SU	Madrid	2:15 PM	9:00 PM
WE/SA	Rome	10:45 AM	9:00 PM

To San Francisco

FREQUENCY	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
TU/FR/SU	London	2:20 PM	7:40 PM
MO/TH/SA	London	2:20 PM	8:45 PM

To Portland

FREQUENCY	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
MO/TH/SA	London	2:20 PM	6:30 PM

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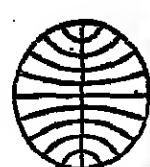
Daily flights to other U.S. cities

TO	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Atlanta*	Berlin	7:10 AM	5:02 PM
	Hamburg	8:15 AM	5:02 PM
	London	10:45 AM	5:02 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	1:55 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	1:40 PM
Boston	Lisbon	11:30 AM	1:30 PM
	London	11:30 AM	1:35 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	1:40 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	2:15 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:20 PM
Chicago	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:20 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
	London	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:20 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
Detroit	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:25 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	London	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:25 PM
Philadelphia	Rome	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	4:40 PM
	Brussels	9:05 AM	5:10 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	4:40 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
Washington	London	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	4:40 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:10 PM
	Berlin	7:10 AM	1:55 PM
Los Angeles	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:10 PM
	Hamburg	8:15 AM	1:55 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:10 PM
	London	10:45 AM	1:55 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:10 PM
New Orleans*	Rome	11:30 AM	5:10 PM
	London ¹	1:25 PM	4:30 PM
	Paris ²	11:10 AM	4:30 PM
	London	10:45 AM	6:17 PM
	London ¹	1:25 PM	7:20 PM
San Francisco	Paris ³	11:10 AM	7:20 PM
	London ³	2:20 PM	4:00 PM
Seattle	London ³	2:20 PM	4:00 PM

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The Least Damaging Solution

In the days of tension that followed Mr. Nixon's admission that he had sought to sidetrack the investigation of Watergate for, among other reasons, political considerations, the question of his leaving office abruptly became a matter not of whether, but when—and how. And, naturally, every scrap of evidence or guess bearing on these issues assumed huge importance: every argument relating to the manner of his departure was publicly debated.

In favor of impeachment was the point that this was the process laid down by the Constitution; that it would be a formal precedent for meeting any subsequent situation in the White House; that it would help, by placing all the known facts about Watergate on the record in full public view and by compelling the members of the House and the Senate to vote on the basis of those facts, to dispel any doubts about the nature and degree of Mr. Nixon's offenses.

For resignation, its supporters could advance the assertions that it would serve the same practical purpose as conviction after impeachment: the departure of Richard Nixon from the presidency. It would do so at far less expenditure of time, energy and money, with a far shorter period of governmental paralysis. For those sympathetic to Mr. Nixon, however, convinced of his guilt of impeachable offenses, it offered the possibility that his removal could be accomplished without concentrating on his errors and misdeeds to the point that his accomplishments—especially in the realm of foreign affairs—were blotted out. And those favoring resignation could counter the opposing arguments.

With respect to precedent, resignation be-

fore certain impeachment could be as powerful a restraint for the future as going the whole route through House and Senate. So far as the formal record is concerned, it should not be forgotten that the one wall that seemed to protect Mr. Nixon—the possibility that more than a third of the Senate would refuse to vote against him—was broken down by Mr. Nixon's own statement, by his own release of the damning tapes. His resignation can only confirm the conclusion that an overwhelming number of senators had already been driven to—by the President himself.

Can anyone seriously argue that the verdict of history, or the consensus of the American people at the time, was definitively affected by the single Senate vote that kept Andrew Johnson in the White House? He remained President, but he was dead politically, and his cause was scorned through the next two national elections. It was only after the eight years of President Grant had brought about a revolution of sentiment (and the first disputed election in the nation's history) that the impeachment of Johnson began to be viewed as the political abuse of congressional power that history has since conceded it to be.

To be sure, there will be those who consider that resignation is too easy an exit for Richard Nixon, and those who feel he was ousted by sinister forces. But that would have been true no matter what course the Watergate revelations had been permitted to pursue. There is no easy solution for the complex political and governmental issues raised by Richard Nixon's conduct in the presidency. But, when all the factors are weighed, resignation is the least damaging to the national interest as a whole.

Malaise in Britain

A new British election this fall seems unavoidable. The question is whether a second resort to the voters in 1974 will be any more effective than the first one in February in producing a government that can govern. Available indicators are not hopeful: An election may only bring another minority administration, constantly in peril of defeat in Commons, unable to take the tough decisions necessary to head off economic disaster.

A respected economics editor of the Times of London recently began an analysis of the economic and political outlook by saying: "When, in 1980 or so, democracy as we know it has been suspended..." Many thoughtful Britons are concerned that the parliamentary system—hailed on the American side of the Atlantic for its elasticity and flexibility—cannot at this time produce what the majority seems to want: middle-road government, reformist but not Marxist, that can do whatever lies within Britain's capacity to curb inflation and put order and stability back into the country's economic and political life.

Prime Minister Wilson can hold the Labor party's powerful left wing in check at present only because he lacks a Commons majority and must tread warily merely to survive. If Labor wins decisively in October, Mr. Wilson will be hard put to contain the massive extension of nationalization called for by the party program.

It is obvious, however, that many middle-road British voters will be reluctant to return to a Conservative party still led by Edward Heath, who failed to curb the inflation his party had promised to end "at a stroke," who had to declare five states of emergency in

less than four years, and whose confrontations with the coal miners and other unions brought on a three-day work week before the Tories were ousted in February.

Six million Britons are unhappy with the two big parties—nearly one in every five who went to the polls—voted in last winter's election for the Liberals, led by Jeremy Thorpe. Millions more, attracted to the Liberal program of pragmatic, even radical, reforms, would vote Liberal if they felt the party had any chance for a breakthrough. But under the election system, in polling nearly 20 per cent of the popular votes, the Liberals won only 14 seats in the House, or 2.2 per cent.

The inability of all recent governments to halt inflation and guide a steady economic advance, along with the inadequacies of the major parties and the election system, have produced a growing disenchantment with Britain's parliamentary democracy. These factors have recently produced a spate of proposals for the formation of a "government of national unity" with an agreed program for coping with the economic crisis.

As a practical matter, in the absence of economic catastrophe no effective coalition will be feasible until after the next election; and even then only a conservative-liberal tandem, proposed by Mr. Heath after his February defeat and rejected by Mr. Thorpe, seems in the realm of possibility. The British people must overcome their economic problems and their political malaise in their own way: how they accomplish these tasks will have an importance for democratic institutions and practices everywhere.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dismantled Empire

The steps Portugal intends to take in divesting itself of its African empire, as announced in Lisbon by UN Secretary-General Waldheim, give additional substance to the hopeful policy the Portuguese government has been developing since the April 25 coup.

Mr. Waldheim said that Lisbon will support the application of Guinea-Bissau for membership in the UN, will "take immediate steps" to resume the negotiations with the Mozambique Liberation Front and will soon begin contacts with the liberation movement in Angola with a view of early negotiations.

These commitments represent the clearest signals yet of the firmness of Portugal's intention to turn its back on the past and to join the international community in efforts to free its African colonies. The good offices of the UN should be particularly helpful in easing the transition to independence in Portugal's larger African territories, notably in Angola, where Lisbon must negotiate with three liberation movements. The stress on Portugal's opposition to any secession movements could also aid in marshaling world sentiment as a counterpoise to any inclination by conservative southern African governments to encourage breakaway movements in Mozambique.

The new course on which the Portuguese embarked in April has not been smooth, but Lisbon has provided welcome new proof of its determination to give its program for African independence an international foundation and to move it steadfastly to a successful conclusion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Concerns of Kissinger

In his [Kissinger's] preoccupation with the balance of power and strategic alliances he had made it clear that he cares little about the internal policies of allies... nor has he much patience with the desire of the West Europeans to make the freer flow of people and information a condition of détente with Eastern Europe. His concern is

with the agreements among governments, regardless of their complexion in modern conditions it can do very real damage to the United States to be closely identified with some of the nastiest regimes in the world, especially when these regimes are overthrown by people who then turn against the United States.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 9, 1899

LONDON—The special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Johannesburg cabled last night that the Volksraad yesterday had under consideration the steps that will be necessary in the event of trouble. In event of war the President of the Republic shall proclaim martial law. This means that every inhabitant of the Transvaal will have to defend the state.

Fifty Years Ago

August 9, 1924

NEW YORK—That the Democrats intend to make the campaign fight on the plan "Throw the scoundrels out!" was indicated in the first political speech of John W. Davis, which he made at the clambake on the estate of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Davis did not intend to make a speech when he attended the bake, but the other speakers were so anti-Republican that Mr. Davis decided to participate.



A Talk With Juan Bosch

By Herbert Gold

SAN FRANCISCO—In Santo Domingo on May 30 they celebrate the assassination of the tyrant Gen. Rafael Trujillo. That evening I visited the man they call "the Professor"—the scholar, novelist and former President, Juan Bosch, who provided the only hope of democratic government in the Dominican Republic has known in modern times.

He was overthrown by an army coup, and in 1965 American troops landed to blast even the hope. This was light-at-the-end-of-the-tunnel land, a pulchritudine than Vietnam, where President Johnson could prove he was more macho than President Kennedy, who merely assented to the Bay of Pigs.

Juan Bosch now lives in a modest apartment on Calle Cesar Nicolas Fajardo, a white-haired, lean-faced, aging, but still erect—the gentleman cliché about ousted leaders apply perfectly here—and is preparing a new edition of his books, stories, novels, histories.

The evening we spent together came at a sensitive moment. Joaquin Balaguer, who used to hench for Trujillo—dictator from 1930 until his death in 1961—and who had categorically promised he would not run again, was just rejected in a campaign marked by "irregularities"—a polite word. The opposition had decided it was best to quit. There was talk about a general strike, which would not be permitted; police with long rifles loomed everywhere. Electricity functioned irregularly. The official explanation was too much prosperity—generator problems.

We agreed to talk about books, not about politics, but as we sat in rocking chairs, a ceiling fan creaking overhead, somehow it all came back to the tragedy of Dominican history. I admired a painting of bright yellow flowers and a white porcelain pitcher, cheerful primary colors, Matisses-like, and then noticed in the right-hand corner a cracked, black pistol pointed at the flowers. It really is impossible to separate art and politics. The pistol is loaded and about to explode the flowers.

"Elections here?" he asked. "This is an electoral slaughterhouse." He obtained from action during the recent campaign: no point in it. A year ago the police broke in, broke five doors in his house; he spent nine months in "clandestinity." Sudden disappearance, unpublished police murders ("even by enlisted men," he remarked), total corruption and complete control mean that the government can be rather generous about mere words. "Yes, we have free speech," he said, shrugging. "We talk. I can even broadcast. It is a little like Batista in Cuba. Of course, it would be inconvenient to kill me, a former president. I stay here."

The irony which seemed most present in this room was that the scholar-victim of the cold war, against whom the Marines had landed, was observing the bold innovations of détente, reconciliation with China and the Soviet Union, firm strokes in the Middle East, at the same time as Washington had become Watergate, the company town of a company in deep trouble.

"Do you think it could happen here now?" I asked. "If America continued to do only what seemed convenient, wouldn't the Marines have landed at some of the oil wells a few months ago?" "Nothing has really changed,"

he said. "The American people may feel ashamed, but the American government will never allow what it considers another Castro in the Americas. As to the Middle East, well, that's too far away from you, and too close to other countries. Here we are just another state, like Puerto Rico or Connecticut. But we are ruled by American companies rather than by governors."

We talked comfortably and he smiled. "I do not hate the United States, but it is hard to love it. I believe it is true the American people regret many policies... but the government still goes on its way. In my own country, here, ideas are very backward. Money from the United States comes in very fast now. Ideas come slowly."

He sought to explain the convulsions of this rugged chunk of Quisqueya, "Mother of the Lands," where Columbus landed in his search for someplace else and where the birth rate is perhaps the highest in the world. "This city is the oldest city in all the Americas. Where we sit there was an ancient equeduct. I came here to play softball 40 years ago. The population of Santo Domingo was less than 50,000, now it's nearly 800,000. You have seen the Barrio?—the slums of lean-toes, junk huts, running streams of sewage, misery."

There was a cry like a shriek—his pet bird, a tropical creature with long legs, like a miniature flamingo. I met his wife, a son, some friends, all beaming with that smiling Dominican hospitality which makes one wish politics would just blow away and leave only people on earth.

Bosch is self-educated and lives by his writing. "I like my short stories best," he said. "In non-fiction, my history of this area, 'The Caribbean Imperial Frontier.' Many people seem to like my first novel, but I want to forget it. My next book is always my best."

"That's because you're a young writer." He smiled. "A new lost novel is just being published. It was lost in the years 1985, 6, 7, when things were rather agitated. But now a friend found a copy."

"And so, if politics is hopeless, you will write stories and novels again?" "I am trying to understand my country and its relations with others, which means your country. That too is a very interesting story."

Outside, in the humid early morning of the last day of May, 1974, I realized I had forgotten to ask about an early book, his

retelling of the story of David, the poet who slew Goliath and then became the king of a small nation, mighty in its rectitude. It happened in history, but perhaps now it is only possible in literature.

Herbert Gold's new novel "Suffice the Magician" will be published soon. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

A New Political South?

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—Ever since newspaperman Henry Grady coined the term in a speech in 1888, observers about once a decade have been describing the rise of a "New South."

This phenomenon is again being talked about in political terms since moderate Democrats have been elected in recent years in several Southern states. Gov. Dale Bumpers in Arkansas, Gov. Jimmy Carter in Georgia, Gov. Reuben Askew in Florida, and now Charles Rangel, the young political newcomer who won the Democratic gubernatorial primary in South Carolina, are seen as men who can lead much of the South back into the national Democratic party.

Because these leaders have shown an ability to transcend racial lines in their political appeal, they are often described as neo-Populists, a reference to the radical People's party which made its strongest showing in the presidential election of 1892 and which for a brief period was able to unite low-income whites and blacks in the South on an economic program before racist demagogues again fractured the region's politics along white vs. black lines.

Transition

My own view is that the emergence of these attractive new political figures is probably being overrated as a political development. The South is passing through a more rapid transition than any other region. It is radically more progressive, economically more advanced, and politically more diverse than it was 30 years ago, and these trends are likely to persist. But it will be another 20 or 30 years before these social and economic changes produce a stable political realignment.

During the intervening transition years while old coalitions continue to break down and new

groupings are unstable, the South is likely to become more—not less—conservative in its politics. The changes of the region reflecting with the national Democratic party on any new basis are probably poor unless the party is so fortunate as to produce a great inspiring leader and a great politician, comparable to Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s. No such figure is now visible. But, of course, neither was Mr. Roosevelt perceived in that way in 1930.

In analyzing the significance of the new moderate Democratic governors, one has to distinguish between their impact for their own states and their national political impact. People living in Arkansas are naturally pleased to have an attractive, modern-minded governor like Mr. Bumpers rather than a demagogue like Orval Faubus. Gov. Askew in Florida is a notable improvement over his Republican predecessor, and over some of the old Democratic governors who used to preside in Tallahassee.

But Arkansas, Florida and other Southern states are only now entering the mainstream of national experience that has produced modern America and the modern Democratic party. The "New South," the industrial Middle West and the Pacific Coast comprise the heartland of Democratic strength. Governors in states such as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and California long ago became accustomed to dealing with a politically sophisticated bloc of Negro voters, and highly educated, liberal, middle-class suburban constituencies.

By contrast, unions are weak, blacks are just getting used to voting, and issue-oriented, independent-minded suburban constituencies are only beginning to emerge in the South. The demands and pressures on Southern governors are therefore dif-

ferent. The rural and small-town vote, though gradually losing its grip, is still enormously important. Old attitudes and habits linger.

That is why the combined Nixon and Wallace votes in Arkansas and Florida, for example, totaled 70 per cent in 1968, which was 13 points above the national norm and even further above the norm in most Northern and Western states.

GOP Surge

As against the much-publicized new governors, two other political developments in the South have to be considered. In every election for the last dozen years, the states of the Confederacy have been adding to the number of their Republican senators. None of them is a liberal. They range in outlook from Howard Baker of Tennessee, an urban, flexible conservative, to extreme reactionaries such as Jesse Helms of North Carolina and William Scott of Virginia.

Secondly, whenever a Democrat in the South begins to be clearly perceived as a liberal, he is usually voted down. Thus, Rep. Nick Galardiello in North Carolina, Sen. William Spong in Virginia, Sen. Ralph Yarborough in Texas and Rep. William Anderson in Tennessee have all been defeated.

The Southerners in the House and Senate today are, as a group, less progressive than they were 20 years ago when Sens. Estes Kefauver and Albert Gore of Tennessee were genuine proved Populists and Lyndon B. Johnson, Sparkman of Alabama, together with an unusually able House delegation, provided that state with outstanding representation. The South is changing. But as in many periods of historic change, the effects cut both ways, and the political outcome of the upheaval has yet to crystallize.

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Letters

Park for Paris

Regarding Molly Browne's article "Giscard Steps in to Give Paris a Park," may I respectfully inform you that the attorney of the Bureau de l'Allee de 60 Associations de Paris et de la Région Parisienne is Henri Fabre-Luce, and not Henri Fabre-Luce, as printed in your article.

LESLIE LYKER DE GILBERT, Paris.

History Lessons

In his article "Some Questions on the Impeachment Issue" (LIT, July 24), I am sure Mr.

Broder referred to Alexander, not Andrew, Hamilton. Andrew Hamilton, one of the early "Philadelphia lawyers," has his niche in the Peter Zenger case. July 24 "Senator McKinley expressed his firm conviction that President Coolidge will be re-elected." Since Vice-President Coolidge became president on the death of President Warren A. Harding, he was never elected to the office the first time and thus could not be "re-elected."

It annoys me (a retired history teacher) to have to make corrections of errors I would not find made by high school students.

GEORGE JOHNSON, Oslo.

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990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999
1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009
1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019
1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029
1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039
1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049
1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059
1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069
1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079
1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089
1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099
1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109
1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119
1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129
1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139
1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149
1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159
1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169
1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179
1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189
1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199
1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209
1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219
1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229
1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239
1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249
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1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269
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1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299
1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309
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1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369
1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379
1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389
1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399
1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409
1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419
1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429
1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437		

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP):		Closing prices on Aug. 8, 1974		Bid Ask		Closing prices on Aug. 8, 1974		High Low Last Chge		High Low Last Chge	
The following list selected											
National Securities											
Dealers Assn. over											
Bond and Industrial											
518 Trust											
Bank and Trust											
Barham 30 1/2 21											
1st Bk S 23 3/4 23 1/4											
1st Emp S 12 1/4 13 1/4											
1st Nat S 12 1/4 13 1/4											
Hartf N 17 1/4 18 1/4											
Hartf N 17 1/4 18 1/4											
Show Bks 32 1/2 33 1/2											
Ua Bk 15 1/4 16 1/4											
Va N 11 1/4 12 1/4											
Insurance											
Fid Un L 14 1/4 14 1/4											
Industrials											
AFA S 25 1/4 26 1/4											
AIO Inc 2 1/4 2 1/4											
AITS Inc 2 1/4 2 1/4											
Addison W 11 1/4 12 1/4											
Alcoa 11 1/4 12 1/4											
Alb 11 1/4 12 1/4											
Alb Bev 11 1/4 12 1/4											
Allyn Bk 11 1/4 12 1/4											
Allyn Bk 11 1/4 12 1/4											
Am Exp 30 1/2 30 1/2											
Am Exp 30 1/2 30 1/2											
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A Fin L 11 1/4 12 1/4											
Am Furn 11 1/4 12 1/4											
Am Furn 11 1/4 12 1/4											
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International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Eurocurrency

Interest Rates				Aug. 8, 1974	
As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euros was today worth:				Frankfurt	111.77 116.77 117.54 107.00
				London	53.87 53.87 53.87 53.87
				London 500	99.61 100.06 100.01 97.96
				Milan	114.84 114.69 114.24 106.20
				Paris	82.00 82.33 82.00 86.4
				Tokyo	225.01 225.11 225.11 218.72
				Wetley	100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
				Zurich	120.00 120.00 120.00 120.00
					121.00 121.00 121.00 121.00
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					344.00 344.00 344.00 344.00

Eurco Is Worth.

Aug. & 1974	Frankfurt	111.87	110.77	117.54	103.09
AS calculated by the Luxembourg Stock	London 20	237.3	237.4	259.8	252
exchange, the Europ was today worth	London 500	59.81	100.86	130.81	97.66
	Millen	112.64	114.69	154.24	165.20
	Paris	83.0	82.5	120.5	76.4
	Stock 101	100.01	118.19	155.15	125.17
3.11924	Kongrad Fr.	421.14	422.5	442.5	422.5
5.17445	Briem	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
0.5075	U.S. \$	0.5072	0.5072	0.5072	0.5072
785.1040	U.S. \$	67.3143	67.3143	67.3143	67.3143
3.19356	Lux. \$	1.30379	1.30379	1.30379	1.30379

International Stock Indexes

		1374		754.91		758.798	
		FTN		offer		758.798	
berdam	104.6	115	91.5	759.1	offer	758.798	758.798
er	138.18	125.64	167.34	759.1	offer	758.798	758.798
Liut	71.187	101.74	101.74	759.1	offer	758.798	758.798
er	287.3	531.6	273.8	759.1	offer	758.798	758.798
100 500	99.61	104.96	158.81	759.1	offer	758.798	758.798
	114.84	114.84	114.84	759.1	offer	758.798	758.798
	53.0	92.9	219.0	759.1	offer	758.798	758.798
	325.01	318.12	275.14	759.1	offer	758.798	758.798
	266.47	266.47	266.47	759.1	offer	758.798	758.798
	425.97	425.97	425.97	759.1	offer	758.798	758.798
	276.2	276.2	340.4	759.1	offer	758.798	758.798

FCE Quotation

1974		1974	
.....	bid	779	783
.....	offer	788	798
.....	bid	236	240
.....	offer	244	257
.....	bid	4225	4200
.....	offer	4300	4300

..... & regulations available

**Forward Contract
Exchange
Company Ltd.**

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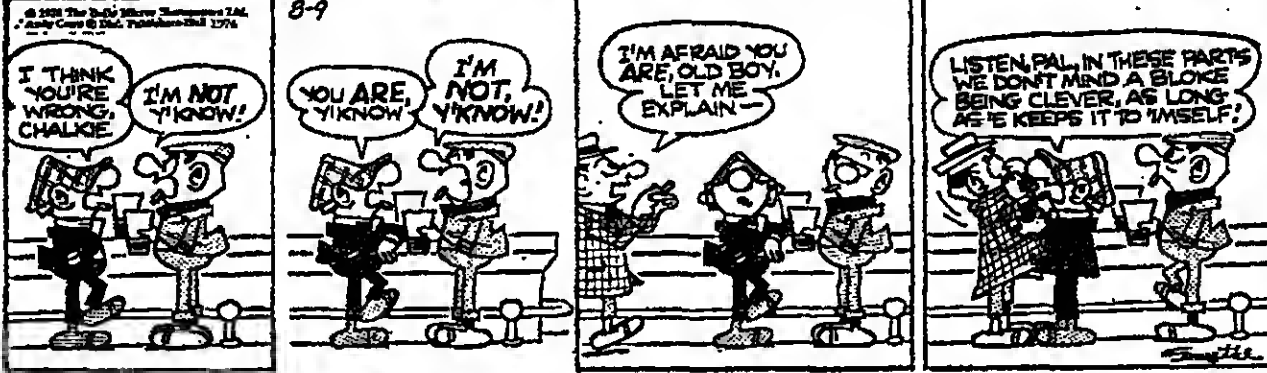
-By WILL Weng

	G	F		G	F		
ALGERIA	23	25	Cloudy	MADRID	25	77	Fair
AMSTERDAM	13	64	Showers	MILAN	27	81	Cloudy
ASKANIA	15	75	Cloudy	MOSCOW	19	66	Cloudy
BATUM	20	26	Fair	MOSCOW	19	66	Cloudy
BEIRUT	23	86	Fair	NICE	16	81	Hail
BELGRADE	12	84	Fair	SAN PETERSBURG	23	79	Cloudy
BOMBAY	23	84	Fair	SAN PETERSBURG	23	79	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	23	68	Cloudy	SARAJEVO	23	73	Fair
BUDAPEST	28	79	Cloudy	SEBASTOPOL	21	70	Cloudy
CAIRO	23	72	Fair	SEBASTOPOL	21	70	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair	SOBOTA	26	44	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Cloudy	SOBOTA	26	44	Cloudy
CRAVATZ COAST	15	73	Fair	SOBOTA	26	44	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	64	Cloudy	SOBOTA	26	44	Cloudy
FOXBOROUGH	14	57	Rain	SOBOTA	26	44	Cloudy
FLORENCE	23	72	Cloudy	SOBOTA	26	44	Cloudy
HAVANA	22	72	Cloudy	SOBOTA	26	44	Cloudy
GENOVA	22	72	Cloudy	SOBOTA	26	44	Cloudy
HELSINKI	13	55	Showers	SOBOTA	26	44	Cloudy
HONGKONG	23	72	Cloudy	SOBOTA	26	44	Cloudy
LA PAZ	23	77	Fair	SOBOTA	26	44	Cloudy
LONDON	23	72	Fair	SOBOTA	26	44	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	20	69	Rain	SOBOTA	26	44	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Li
on



WHAT can you say about a handsome, vital, 32-year-old photographer, husband and father of two who has terminal cancer? Not much, I am sure. A reader would be tempted to wait a while after sampling the first pages of Erikh Goltz. But Elissa Wolitzer's first novel provides solid evidence that "Love Story" has not exhausted the genre of love and early death in the contemporary American novel. And it was not simply that inevitable and unenviable parallel which Wolitzer had to face when she picked her subject matter but also the swelling tide of books on death and dying that has deluged bookshelves for the past few months and has threatened to turn still one more social taboo into a conversational bore.

"Ending," however, generally skirts both sentimentality and trendiness in its portrait of a woman learning to cope with the slow dying of a man who has filled all the gaps in her life, not only as husband and lover but also as the brother she never had. Jay has already entered the hospital when the novel begins, and Sandy is reduced to conjuring up images of him from the past to comfort her during the long nights of absence. The ritual works at first, but as the weeks drag on the deteriorating figure in the hospital bed usurps the place of memory. "You can't depend on the imagination forever. You can't depend on anything," Sandy laments halfway through the novel. Face to face with disintegration, she sees no other response possible. Still, it is precisely a heightened imagination that saves Wolitzer's novel from the facile tears of soap opera.

"Ending" is Sandy's story. Jay exists insofar as she sees him, either in the flesh or in the mind's eye. Not surprisingly, he comes across as an *chevalier sans reproche*, whose only indiscretion exists more palpably in Sandy's imagination than in any evidence she can discover. Physically, morally, emotionally, he is a strong man, a pillar against which Sandy and their two children have learned to lean for support. When he begins to crumble, Sandy must assume the role of comforter. The greatest challenge comes when she must tell Jay he is going to die.

"I didn't know what to do now in this reversal of roles. It was always Jay who had wrung whatever goodness there was out of me at the same time that he protected me from the worst of myself with the fierce concentration of his love. Now I had to protect him, save him at least from the monster of his fear, if I couldn't save him from death itself."

Here again it is imagination that comes to the rescue. If Sandy sees herself in the role of Erikh Goltz's wife, it is the sheriff who comes to warn him: the sheriff is closing in. "Stay," she said. Give yourself a sweetheart. They'll get you in the end. Other times she said, Run for it. You still have a chance." The antithesis nearly sums up her ambivalent role: to tell him the truth; yet leave him to hope, even if the hope is large illusory. At the same time it transcends the unbridgeable distance between the two worlds of the new key: "It was as if I had killed him myself, or tried to only inflicting a terrible wound. Bang, bang, you're almost dead. My love, my dearest." The pain must be filtered through irony to save the mind from shutting down.

The pattern repeats itself throughout the novel, usually with good effect. Glistening in a bath with an overly solicitous stranger catches the mood of the mutual embarrassment: "I opened and shut my purse several times, peering inside as if checked on some living creature imprisoned there." It works especially well with the children, who absorb and imitate the ways of their mother. Sandy is especially fond of Harry, the elder and lovable son, loses his pet turtle. Thoughts of his ailing father cannot compare to that more immediate grief: "I want no turtle!" he shrieked, shutting his eyes and forcing blood into his head until his face was a violent red."

Sometimes, however, the attempt misfires, as in her description of the black man who stands to leave on a bus. "He was dark, African inscrutability, had turned away from me and fallen asleep." The imaginative leap is reduced here to a pretentious and suspicious gesture. Or in another effort at mixing the tragic and the comic, the time as Sandy contemplates it of telling Jay about his fate: "Our twinning, kinship. My brother. The love. The love. Be Right in the balls, in the box. My God." The rhyme, the comic book phrases, the juxtaposition of the crude and the sentimental, it's all too much for the corse to bear. The delicate balance has been tipped.

But these are small chinks in an otherwise admirable structure. Wolitzer has built with living stones and fitted them together into an edifice that will outlast many another first novel. She has made crisp palpable what is so often so much more than it drives it. Wolitzer makes us

-By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal South had a show of games after he had bid one spade in response to one diamond and heard a one no-trump rebid.

Five diamonds, three no-trump and four spades all came into consideration. These could have been explored with a jump to three diamonds, but he took the direct course of jumping to four spades. No doubt he rejected the five-diamond possibility for match-point reasons, and feared a club weakness at no-trump.

West led the club five, and East, perhaps wrongly, covered the eight with the queen. South won with the ace and led a spade to the jack. He knew that his contract was in jeopardy, for there was a danger that the defense would take the spade and two heart winners and collect a

heart ruff. As it happened, a heart ruff was available, and the contract was safe.

When spades were continued West won the second round as led the club jack—another slight defensive error. South was unable to contrive an unexpected overtrick, highly valuable in match-point scoring since six pairs were likely to make a trick in no-trump in the absence of a heart lead.

South ruffed the club nine in his hand, drew the remainder trumps and cashed three rounds of diamonds to reach this interesting ending:

NORTH		WEST		EAST	
♠ J8		♠ —		♠ A962	
♥ Q103		♥ K7		♥ —	
♦ AK74		♦ —		♦ —	
♣ K982		♣ 106		♣ —	
SOUTH		WEST		EAST	
♠ AK13		♠ —		♠ A962	
♥ Q75		♥ K7		♥ —	
♦ 96		♦ —		♦ —	
♣ J1065		♣ 106		♣ —	
SOUTH		WEST		EAST	
♠ KQ1082		♠ —		♠ A962	
♥ J84		♥ K7		♥ —	
♦ Q1073		♦ —		♦ —	
♣ A		♣ 106		♣ —	

North and South were vulnerable, the bidding:

West North East South

Pass 1♠ Pass 1♠

Pass 1NT Pass 4♠

Pass Pass Pass

West led the club five.

The lead of the fourth round of diamonds forced West to give up a heart to keep his guard. He threw the heart ace and was then out-played while the heart queen was led. East could win the heart lead, but only at the cost of giving South the last two tricks by leading from the nine-six of hearts into the jack-ten.

Reds Triumph, 2-0

Bench Power Cuts Margin of Dodgers

3 ANGELES, Aug. 8 (UPI). — Johnny Bench hit a two-run homer in the third inning and Billingham pitched a six-inning shutout to give the Cincinnati Reds a 2-0 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers in the National League West game.



Johnny Bench

...defeats leaders.

yan Misses is No-Hitter, and Victory

From Wire Dispatches
NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (UPI). — The New York Yankees' Roger Maris hit a two-run homer in the third inning and Billingham pitched a six-inning shutout to give the Cincinnati Reds a 2-0 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers in the National League West game.

At Houston, pinch-hitter Cliff Johnson, slugging a three-run homer in the eighth inning and giving the Astros a 6-4 victory over the Braves.

At Philadelphia, Bob Boone's two-run double in the eighth inning gave the Phillies a 3-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals' pinch-hitter, Steve Garvey, hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning to give them a 4-3 victory over the Pirates.

At Kansas City, the Royals' pinch-hitter, George Brett, hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning to give them a 4-3 victory over the White Sox.

At Arlington, Texas, Reggie Odom, who has destroyed the Dodgers' pitching all year, hit a two-run homer in the first inning to give the Dodgers a 4-3 victory over the Yankees.

At Detroit, Al Kaline drove in three runs in the eighth inning to give the Tigers a 3-2 victory over the Cleveland Indians.

At St. Louis, the Cardinals' pinch-hitter, Steve Garvey, hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning to give them a 4-3 victory over the Pirates.

At Kansas City, the Royals' pinch-hitter, George Brett, hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning to give them a 4-3 victory over the White Sox.

The second night in a row and the third time in 12 meetings this year as Billingham, an ex-Dodger, won his fifth straight game.

Bench, who won Tuesday night's game for Cincinnati with a two-run shot in the 10th inning, hit his 20th homer of the year off Andy Messersmith with one out in the third after a single by Joe Morgan.

A crowd of 34,088—the largest single game crowd in the National League this season—turned out to see the finale of a three-game series.

A fight broke out in the ninth inning after a collision at second base between the Dodgers' Bill Buckner and the Reds' Dave Concepcion.

Both benches emptied onto the field and the Reds' Pete Rose raced in from his leftfield position whereupon he was met by Los Angeles' Rick Auerbach.

At Pittsburgh, rookie Larry Dierker tossed a three-hitter and gave the Pirates a 3-0 victory over the Yankees.

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COUPLE OF HEAVIES—Overweight heavyweight champion George Foreman works out on the heavy bag, held by trainer Dick Sadler, at gym in Pleasanton, Calif.

Champ is training for title defense against Muhammad Ali in September in Kinshasa, Zaire. Foreman, who fights at 220, usually puts on weight between bouts.

Birmingham Retains Its Perfect Record in WFL

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (UPI). — The Birmingham Americans retained their perfect record in the Western Football League (WFL) by defeating the New York Jets 14-10 in the third quarter of the season.

The victory, before a home crowd of 40,367, was Birmingham's fifth without a loss and leaves the Americans as the only unbeaten team in the WFL.

Bubba Wyche ran one yard for a score and threw scoring passes of 12 yards to Jerry Phillips and 18 yards to John Henderson for the winless wheels, now 0-5.

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King Corcoran threw four touchdown passes and his replacement, Frank Dimaggio, threw two more as the Bell crushed Memphis before 12,396 in Philadelphia.

Tom Sherman, using a play made famous by Bart Starr, threw a 40-yard touchdown pass to tight end Bert Askson with five minutes left to lift New York over Southern California before 28,174 in Anaheim, Calif.

Asked if he were still hopeful of a solution this week, Ury replied, "I think we had a good meeting, but I don't really have a thing to report; there are so many issues that are so interwoven—the integrity of the game, the contract, and the constitution."

Veteran players continued to enter training camps. Among those crossing lines yesterday were two starters from the Super Bowl champion Miami Dolphins, defensive end Vern Den Herder and defensive tackle Bob Heinz.

Steve Owens, Dick Jauron, Herman Weaver and Jim Lasalle reported to the Detroit Lions.

Other veterans reporting were wide receiver Eddie Hinton to the Houston Oilers, running back Randy Jackson to San Francisco, punter-receiver Paul Starob to Green Bay and cornerback Eddie McMillan and tackle Bill Nelson to Los Angeles.

Tackle Marv Montgomery walked out of the Denver Broncos' training camp in Pomona, Calif., only a few hours after becoming the first veteran to cross the Broncos picket lines.

Defends PGA Title
A Below-Par Nicklaus May Be Good Enough

By Bob Addie
CLEMONT, N.C., Aug. 8 (UPI). — Jack Nicklaus, admittedly not playing up to his own standard of golf excellence, opens defense of his Professional Golfers' Association championship today against a field of 164.

The touring pros and their often obscure brothers, the club pros, compete in this 56th PGA event over Tanglewood Golf Club's lush fairways and roughs. The consensus is that anybody shooting par 230 for the four rounds will win the tournament, although some of the proven newcomers—such as 24-year-old Tom Watson, who almost won the U.S. Open—think there will be several sub-par rounds if rain keeps away.

There are 12 former champions in the field, including Nicklaus, Gary Player, Dave Stockton, Ray Floyd, Al Geiberger and Bobby Nichols. They figure to have a chance to win. The other former titlists are merely in the field for a class reunion.

Player is seeking to be only the second man ever to win three of golf's major titles in a year. Ben Hogan did it in 1953 when he won the Masters and the U.S. and British Opens. He did not compete in the PGA that year. Player started his bid this year by winning the Masters but his hopes for a grand slam collapsed when he finished eighth in the U.S. Open. But he came back to capture the British Open and he says he thinks he is ready to win his third PGA title.

Stockton, who won in 1970, says "Player should be an odds-on choice here because he's playing so well."

Two others equaled par but the big names were left behind as Ferraris had three birdies, two bogeys and a little bit of luck by finishing her round just before a downpour drenched the course.

Sandra Haynie, winner of this year's U.S. Open and U.S. Ladies Professional Golf Association tournaments, had an 80, and all-time leading money-winner Kathy Whitworth was at 79. Another veteran, Carol Mann, had an 80.

Americans Sue Roberts and Judy Rankin matched par 70. Three Americans were at 73: Kathy Cornelius, Mary Mills and Joanne Carner.

Americans dominated the leaders board with only Jan Stephenson of Australia and Britain's Sally Barber breaking the domination with 76s. Sally Little of South Africa and Canada's Sandra Post each came in with 77, along with West Germany's Gerda Boylin and Christine Ruhlin of France.

Rear's announcement today follows a similar move by the World Amateur Golf Council, which recently ruled that Malaysia would not be permitted to stage the 1974 world amateur team golf championships because it will not admit South Africa.



Lee Trevino

...surprising practice.

U.S. Unknown Leads Women In U.K. Golf

SUNNINGDALE, England, Aug. 8 (Reuters). — Jan Ferraris, who is 49th on this year's U.S. money-winning list, outshone more illustrious rivals with a 1-under-par 71 to take the first-round lead in the initial Colgate European women's golf tournament here today.

Ferraris, 37, was the first in the field of 90 to tee off on the tough, 6,227-yard, Sunningdale layout, and she set a target that the best women golfers could not reach.

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Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
Boston	57	53	55
Cleveland	57	51	52
Baltimore	57	51	52
New York	56	49	7
Detroit	53	47	8
Milwaukee	48	45	13
Western Division			
Oakland	55	47	39
Kansas City	51	52	32
California	51	54	30
Seattle	51	44	12
Minnesota	52	46	12
Chicago	43	48	24
St. Louis	43	48	24

Blue Is Bothered By Chest Pains

At Dallas, doctors said Oakland pitcher Steve Carlton was not suffering from heart trouble but that further tests would be conducted to determine the cause of chest pains he has suffered the past two days.

Blue, 25, was hospitalized Tuesday after complaining of the pains. A comparison of electrocardiograms taken last month and Tuesday showed nothing unusual with his heart. Doctors said they planned to run tests on Blue's gall bladder.

Oakland manager Alvin Dark said the A's left-hander would accompany the team back to Oakland and that he planned to pitch Blue this weekend against Boston.

At Dallas, doctors said Oakland pitcher Steve Carlton was not suffering from heart trouble but that further tests would be conducted to determine the cause of chest pains he has suffered the past two days.

WFL Standings

East			
Florida	1	0	100
Philadelphia	3	2	100
New York	3	2	100
Jacksonville	1	8	58
Central			
Birmingham	5	0	100
Chicago	4	1	100
Memphis	2	2	100
Detroit	1	8	58

Nene Paces Benfica

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6 (AP). — Nene scored three goals to lead Benfica of Portugal to a 5-3 soccer victory over Cruzeiro of Brazil last night. Benfica took a 3-0 lead, scoring three times within six minutes of the first half, then withstood a second-half Cruzero comeback to win.

Benfica's match ended shortly before rain halted play at the Indianapolis Racquet Club.

Nastase, seeded No. 2, arrived here shortly before the match as he was delayed by his participation in a losing Davis Cup competition in Italy.

Other top-seeded players had little difficulty yesterday. Top-seeded Jimmy Connors, of the United States, disposed of Roderic's Roger Dowdswell, 6-1, 6-2.

Defending champion Manuel Orantes, the No. 4 seed, downed fellow-Spaniard Antonio Munoz, 6-4, 6-2.

Neutral Request
LONDON, Aug. 8 (Reuters). — Italy is seeking to play its Davis Cup tie against South Africa at a neutral site, the International Lawn Tennis Federation said here today.

The ITF said they had received a cable from the Italian Tennis Federation, stating that problems of a political nature made it unable to play the tie in South Africa or in Italy.

The ITF added in a statement: "If the two countries are unable to come to a mutually satisfactory agreement, then the Davis Cup Committee of Management will be obliged to choose a neutral ground."

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
New York	2	0	0
Pittsburgh	2	0	0
Cincinnati	2	0	0
Los Angeles	2	0	0
San Francisco	2	0	0
San Diego	2	0	0
Philadelphia	2	0	0
St. Louis	2	0	0
Chicago	2	0	0
Atlanta	2	0	0

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Battering	AB	R	Per.
Carl, A.A.	461	108	23.2
Ortiz, C.	440	102	23.2
Smith, S.	432	102	23.2
Smith, S.	432	102	23.2
Smith, S.	432	102	23.2
Smith, S.	432	102	23.2
Smith, S.	432	102	23.2
Smith, S.	432	102	23.2
Smith, S.	432	102	23.2
Smith, S.	432	102	23.2

Yankees Change Pitchers

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (UPI). — The New York Yankees today purchased left-handed relief pitcher Tippy Martinez from Syracuse and optioned Dave Pagan to the International League club. Martinez, 24, is 1-5 with 11 saves in 36 relief appearances this season and has a 3.80 earned-run average. Pagan, 31, with a 5.40 ERA, has been bothered by an ailing arm, which New York team doctors have said needs additional rest.

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